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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, scattered showers. Temp. 14-22°C. Wednesday, scattered showers. Temp. 13-20°C. Thursday, scattered showers. Temp. 13-20°C. Friday, scattered showers. Temp. 13-20°C. Saturday, scattered showers. Temp. 13-20°C. Sunday, scattered showers. Temp. 13-20°C.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Black Rhodesians protest internal settlement plan as U.S., British and Rhodesian negotiators ended session.

## Settlement Freeze Lifted

### Israel Adds West Bank Camp

JERUSALEM, April 17 (AP)—Israel has begun building a new settlement on the occupied West Bank after a five-week freeze on construction of the outpost, settlers said today.

"We discussed the practical implications of the resolution and, as you can imagine, a number of aspects in connection with the resolution have been raised," he said.

He said that Mr. Arafat told him he has instructed Palestinian guerrilla forces to honor the resolution and cooperate with UN troops. Mr. Waldheim said that another 1,500 UN soldiers will join the 2,000 in southern Lebanon within two weeks.

The report came a day after the Israeli Cabinet reaffirmed its support of UN Resolution 242, which calls for withdrawal from captured Arab territories as the basis for all Middle East peace negotiations. The Cabinet, however, refused to say what this means for the future of the occupied West Bank.

A spokesman for the nationalist Gush Emunim movement, which advocates settlement in the occupied territories, said that ground is being cleared at Nebi Salih, 16 miles northwest of Jerusalem, with government approval. The settlement will include 40 families. Government spokesmen were not available for comment.

The newspaper Ma'ariv said that 25 acres had been seized by administrative order for the settlement. It said that none of the land was owned by private Arab landlords.

The State Department, meanwhile, announced that Alfred Atherton, the chief U.S. negotiator for the Middle East, will arrive in Cairo at the end of the week for more discussions. He will visit Israel before returning to Washington.

The announcement said that the visit was not the result of any single development. "We want to explore with both parties any proposal for getting around present difficulties," it said.

Resignation Threat  
The new settlement caused a Cabinet crisis last month when Defense Minister Ezer Weizman halted construction before Prime Minister Menachem Begin visited the United States. Mr. Weizman threatened to resign if his orders were disobeyed.

The Gush Emunim spokesman also announced the opening tomorrow of another settlement, Karnei Shomron, near Nebi Salih. Karnei Shomron has been under construction for several months.

The Cabinet statement, written by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and released yesterday by Cabinet Secretary Arich Noar, appeared to be designed to help patch the rift with Washington, which claims that Mr. Begin reversed the previous Labor government's acceptance of withdrawal from the West Bank.

Mr. Begin claims that Israel has a historical right to the region and once said that the UN Security Council's call for Israeli withdrawal from captured Arab land "does not necessarily apply" to the West Bank. The Prime Minister's statement created tension with the Carter administration, which wants Israel to accept the promise of negotiated withdrawal "on all fronts."

Statement Unclear  
While reaffirming Israel's commitment to negotiation under terms of the 1967 UN resolution, the Cabinet statement was vague on the West Bank issue and invited the Arabs to present "counterproposals" that "we will discuss on their merits."

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Tel Aviv today for talks in which he is expected to ask Israeli leaders to accelerate the withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Mr. Waldheim arrived from Beirut where, he said, he and Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat discussed the UN resolution calling for immediate Israeli withdrawal from the territory seized in a week of fighting last month.

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany (NYT)—At 8 p.m. they agreed that Vietnam had been a dumb war. It was a one-hand-behind-your-back, morose war fought all wrong. Too many good guys were gone after meeting the golden rule. Enough anger, disillusionment and confusion to asphyxiate a generation. Agreed? Agreed, quietly.

## Stock Prices Soar in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT)—Wall Street today repeated Friday's record-breaking performance as prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed sharply across the board, sending volume to its highest level in history.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 810.12, up 14.99 points and advanced led declines 5 to 2. Volume rose to 63.51 million shares, surpassing the previous record set Friday of 52.28 million shares.

Story on page 9.

## Italy May Negotiate for Moro

ROME, April 17 (AP)—Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party has indicated that it might modify its refusal to negotiate for the life of former Premier Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped by terrorists a month ago. The Communists, however, have urged the government to remain firm.

Christian Democratic leaders met yesterday to discuss the announcement from the Red Brigades that a "people's court" had sentenced Mr. Moro to death. In a statement they said that the party, while "aware of our duties before the nation," was "angushed about the life of (Mr. Moro) and therefore on the humanitarian level we feel that this life must be spared by all juridically possible and legitimate means."

The party, of which Mr. Moro is president, repeatedly rejected demands by the Red Brigades, made through letters written by Mr. Moro, for the release of jailed terrorists. Fifteen of them are on trial in Turin on charges of sedition. However, the Christian Democrats have never ruled out the possibility of buying Mr. Moro's freedom with ransom from his friends or family.

Coolness Urged  
The Communists, the largest of the parties supporting the minority Christian Democratic government

in Parliament, said in an editorial in the party newspaper L'Unita that "emotional feelings [must not] prevail on the cooler and calm necessary in this grave hour."

The editorial said that politicians "must continue to display their sense of responsibility before the republic."

## Six Banks Agree On Turkey Debt

ANKARA, April 17 (Reuters)—Six foreign banks have agreed in principle to set up a consortium to facilitate the rescheduling of Turkey's foreign debts.

Central Bank governor Caffer Tayyar Sadiklar said today after two days of talks that the consortium would provide new possibilities in extending credits and would help Turkey reschedule a substantial portion of its short-term debts.

The banks are Citicorp, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Union Bank of Switzerland, Barclays Bank and Deutsche Bank.

Official sources said Turkey had asked for the consolidation of about \$2.5 billion of its debts, which would be paid back in a seven-year term with a three-year grace period. The flow of the consortium credits will be worked out in detail after a \$450-million agreement between Turkey and the International Monetary Fund takes effect at the end of this month.

Against Political Class  
TURIN, April 17 (AP)—Red Brigades leader Renato Curcio said today that the death sentence declared for Mr. Moro was against Mr. Moro and the whole political class. He spoke as he was led from the courtroom where 15 members of the Red Brigades are standing trial.

Recalling cover flights during the rescue of American merchant seamen after the freighter Mayaguez was seized by the Cambodians in the Gulf of Siam in 1975.

## Vietnam: Still an Undigested Memory for U.S. Bomber Pilots

By John Vinocur

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany (NYT)—At 8 p.m. they agreed that Vietnam had been a dumb war. It was a one-hand-behind-your-back, morose war fought all wrong. Too many good guys were gone after meeting the golden rule. Enough anger, disillusionment and confusion to asphyxiate a generation. Agreed? Agreed, quietly.

By 11:30 p.m. the tone had changed. After all, everyone here was obviously still alive, the responsible citizen-in-uniform talk was running its course and the European reunion of the Red River Rats — fighter pilots who crossed the Red River in North Vietnam to attack Hanoi and Haiphong, making it, or not making it, through sheets of missiles and flak — had reached the stage where personalized Meissen Rat mugs were being raised in a comfortable direction.

"Dead bug! Dead bug!" someone shouted. Bodies dove for the floor, tumbling away from the bar, away from the hors d'oeuvres table with its small mountain of cheese doodles. Forty-five or 50 men in red jumpsuits, in blue ones, in black ones worthy of Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, in green ones with yellow top-dancer's insets at the ankles, all lying on their backs, their legs raised, looking like dead bugs.

For a moment it again was Thailand, circa 1966-1973, a flashback to the time between missions that produced losses in men and planes that a wing commander of an F-105 unit called "astronomical and unacceptable."

"Dead Bug Routine  
In "dead bug," everyone hits the floor and the last man down pays for the round. The exercise in the clubhouse on the base golf course was a little academic since the reunion was all paid for — \$20 for the bar and food table — but the response was dutiful.

"Beautiful!" said Maj. Roger Krause, who had tucked into his blue jumpsuit a stars-and-stripes neckerchief that was embroidered with half a dozen patches signifying units or engagements, the way a racing driver covers himself with patches for valve oil or exhaust systems. "These guys, incredible!"

"You never forget," he said,

recalling cover flights during the rescue of American merchant seamen after the freighter Mayaguez was seized by the Cambodians in the Gulf of Siam in 1975.

Then the talk at the reunion turned to flying cover for the evacuations of Saigon and Phnom Penh three years ago. The major had decided on not having patches for those jobs, but when someone suggested a Western some one with people with both guns drawn backing out of a saloon made to look Asian, there was a broad smile. Not bad at all.

## Rhodesia Agrees to Weigh Talks Including Guerrillas

### In Response to Vance-Owen Mission

From Wire Dispatches  
SALISBURY, April 17—Prime Minister Ian Smith agreed today to consider a U.S.-British plan for a negotiating conference on Rhodesia's future without committing himself to approval.

"Obviously we will give good and mature consideration to the proposals brought to us today," Mr. Smith said after two rounds of talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Minister David Owen.

He did not say how long it would take the interim government to take up its mind. In the meantime, he said, Rhodesia will not go back on the arrangements made by Mr. Smith with three black nationalist leaders for bringing black rule to the country by the end of the year.

"It would be irresponsible of us to give scant consideration," Mr. Smith said of Mr. Vance's and Mr. Owen's proposals that he negotiate with externally based guerrilla leaders at an all-party conference.

The talks with Mr. Smith and his internal black partners, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, ended Mr. Vance's African mission.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen came to Rhodesia from Pretoria, where they were told by the South African government yesterday that Western proposals for a transfer of South-West Africa (Namibia) to black rule are unacceptable without further clarification.

At the same time, Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen seemed to win tacit South African backing for a conference of all the Rhodesian parties.

The South African government, the Rhodesian government's only foreign supporter, agreed to help create an atmosphere conducive to reaching a peaceful solution in Rhodesia.

However, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said that his government would not interfere with "the substance of the solution."

## Concorde Gains U.S. Popularity

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT)—The Federal Aviation Administration reported yesterday that it had found a significant increase in public acceptance of the Concorde supersonic airliner in the area around Kennedy International Airport.

In its first report on polls it has conducted in the Kennedy Airport area, the FAA said that the percentage of residents objecting to Concorde flights had dropped to 36.1 per cent of those surveyed. This was down from 64.6 per cent who had opposed the Concorde in a poll early last year, seven months before the British-French SST started regular operations.

The number approving Concorde service has risen to 24.4 per cent, from 9.9 per cent before service. In the latest sampling, 39.4 per cent said that they had no opinion, compared with 10.6 per cent before the flights began.

Against Political Class  
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It was the dead bug routine that set off Maj. Greg Ellis after he picked himself off the floor and returned to the bar; it had something to do with logic.

"You know," he said, "this doesn't quite make sense." His irritation started with the unreasonable of diving to the floor when no one was going to get stuck with the bar tab, but a critical wire stayed tripped. When someone asked about the Red River Rats' reunions and how they run against the stream of

live — 912 Air Force and Navy planes were lost over North Vietnam between 1966 and 1973 — and then read about the crowds back home screaming for the bombing to stop.

For most members a group like the Red River association has mainly represented a chance to see old pals and to be reassured, as a colonel said, "that our people did as good a job as a dumb war would allow." The get-togethers do not seem to offer much insulation against more basic doubts.

"Damn Targets"  
The colonel, who said that with hindsight "not one of the damn targets was worth a plane or a pilot's life," acknowledged that as the war became more a part of the past, the association probably had less appeal. "A good buddy of mine in Washington, fine pilot, fine officer, just doesn't want to be involved. The attitude is 'Vietnam — bury it.'"

The association, which includes half of the 6,000 eligible, provides scholarship and other assistance to the families of pilots killed in North Vietnam. In an effort to sustain it, its membership has been widened to people



R. F. Botha

## India Confirms Loss Of Nuclear Capsule

NEW DELHI, April 17 (AP)—The Prime Minister Morarji Desai confirmed today that a nuclear monitoring device was lost in the Himalayas in 1965 during a joint U.S.-Indian mission that had "the approval of the highest political level of the government of India."

The Prime Minister told Parliament, however, that the possibility of radiation poisoning was remote.

In a 1,200-word report, Mr. Desai confirmed the basic details of a U.S. news report last week outlining secret expeditions into the

world's highest mountains in the 1960s to plant devices to monitor missile development in China. The device's power unit, containing two to three pounds of plutonium-238 in what were described as leak-proof capsules, was left behind in a blizzard about 23,000 feet up Mount Nanda Devi, he said. It could not be found the following spring because of an avalanche, he said.

"In 1967, a new device was taken to the same area and was duly installed on a neighboring peak," Mr. Desai said. "This functioned normally for a while but was removed in 1968 and the equipment was returned to the United States."

Mr. Desai said that to accuse the CIA or Indian intelligence in the episode was pointless because it was "decided at the highest levels by the two governments."

## Somalia Vows Hard Fight If Attacked by Ethiopians

NAIROBI, April 17 (UPI)—Somalia said today that it will fight "to the last man" if it is attacked by Ethiopian forces.

Responding to an invasion threat by the Ethiopians last week, the Somali charge d'affaires, Dahur Hussein Dirir, said that Somalia would continue to give "material and moral support" to Somali guerrilla forces in Ethiopia's Ogaden region.

Ethiopia warned Friday that, if it were attacked again "in one form or another, this time the battle will not be fought within Ethiopian borders."

The warning referred to continuing attacks by the guerrilla groups, which the Ethiopians maintain are "fictitious" organizations acting under Somali direction.

The guerrillas in recent days appear to be stepping up their attacks on Ethiopian positions, and during the weekend reported killing more than 1,250 Ethiopian and Cuban soldiers.

"Somalia, as a matter of principle, supports and will support any liberation movement fighting for its rights to self-determination," Mr. Dirir said.

He asserted that the Somali government was giving aid to guerrillas fighting in Rhodesia and the southwest African territory of Namibia as well as to Somali partisans in the Ogaden.

Mr. Dirir said that the invasion threat indicated Ethiopia's "unpreparedness for peace and stability in the region."

The Somali envoy called for a withdrawal of Cuban and Soviet troops from Ethiopia, which he said would lead to peace in the Ogaden. But, he said, the Cubans are increasing their strength rather than withdrawing.

"If the Warsaw Pact intends to invade Somalia to control the oil routes to Europe from the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, then Somali men and women will defend their national soil."

"The day South Vietnam fell we were there around the television set, and for me, I swear it was like the day President Kennedy was shot," he went on. "So I asked myself this question: Am I really proud of what I've done? And the answer was yes. It was challenging and it was what the country wanted. Let the other guys say it was all for naught. But it's hard to talk about it honestly and not come out like a reactionary, and that really bothers folks."

Mr. Desai said that searches for the lost equipment continued through 1968 and water was sampled until 1970 but no contamination was found. He said that U.S. tests show that even if the plutonium were exposed to water, there was little possibility of dangerous pollution. Air pollution also was minimal, he said.

The magazine said that the lost power pack eventually would break open, releasing lethal quantities of plutonium into the headwater of the Ganges River.

## Embassy Protests Subside

## U.S. Issues Formal Denial Of Seoul Bugging Report

By William Chapman

SEOUL, April 17 (WP)—South Korean protests against the alleged U.S. bugging of the President's mansion subsided yesterday after the U.S. Embassy formally denied any eavesdropping and expressed regrets that reports of it had inconvenienced the Korean government.

A statement by Ambassador Richard Sneider apparently satisfied the South Korean government, which had tolerated the protests around the embassy for a week with little interference.

Police lined the embassy's entrance for the first time since the demonstrations began last week in the wake of former Ambassador William Porter's statement that a bug had been placed in the presidential home before his arrival in 1967. Mr. Porter said that he gave orders that the bugging should not be renewed.

Several demonstrations occurred at the embassy's entrance and in a parking lot and thousands of high school and college students held campus rallies.

Only one protest, involving about two dozen war veterans, was held here today.

It is presumed that the protests were sanctioned by the government because President Park Chung Hee's emergency decrees prohibit public demonstrations without a permit. A few persons were held for questioning, but there were no extensive arrests as there often have been in the past when President Park's critics mobilized.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Sneider's letter to Foreign Minister Park Tong-Jin denied U.S. electronic eavesdropping on the Blue House, President Park's official home, and expressed regrets that Mr. Porter's statements had caused an inconvenience.

The text of the message was not released, and the U.S. Embassy refused to comment except to say that the Foreign Ministry's version was correct.

Mr. Sneider had denied the bugging last week in a meeting with Park Tong-Jin, but the South Korean government wanted a formal written assurance. It received Mr. Sneider's letter on Friday and released it today.

The affair has not cleared up the mystery over the alleged bugging. U.S. officials assert that Mr. Porter's version was inaccurate and insist that the Blue House was never subjected to any kind of electronic eavesdropping by any U.S. intelligence agency.

Allegations of bugging were made in 1976 and were denied. Last August, CIA Director Stansfield Turner denied that any agency had bugged the house.

The South Korean government publicly accepted that denial and often cited it when new reports alleged that President Park had held a meeting to plot a lobbying campaign in Congress and that that meeting may have been electronically overheard.

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Prince Moritz von Hessen after he was freed by police.

## German Kidnap Victim Freed

KIEL, West Germany, April 17 (AP)—A grandson of former Italian King Victor Emmanuel III was kidnapped by three armed men early today but was freed unharmed by police a few hours later, authorities announced. His three abductors were taken into custody.

A spokesman for the Schleswig-Holstein Interior Ministry said that the victim, 51-year-old Prince Moritz von Hessen, was being debriefed by police.

The spokesman said that the three abductors surrendered without resistance. Police said that two of the kidnappers smashed a window of the prince's home and abducted him at gunpoint.

Within an hour of the abduction, police had been notified by members of the prince's family and had thrown up roadblocks within 50 kilometers of his estate, the spokesman said.

Two cars containing the prince and his abductors were stopped at a roadblock near the town of Husburg, a few kilometers north of the city of Neumuenster.

## Nationalists Demonstrate Against 'Russification'

## Georgian Language Reinstated After Protest in Tiflis

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, April 17 (NYT)—In an extraordinary concession to local patriotic feeling, authorities in Soviet Georgia reinstated Georgian as the official state language last weekend after a protest in the capital city of Tiflis.

Government and Communist party officials there had eliminated a clause specifying Georgian as the official language in a draft of a new constitution that was published last month. When the Georgian Supreme Soviet met Friday to consider the new charter, hundreds of Georgian students and nationalists marched on government headquarters to protest against "Russification," according to reports from Tiflis.

And the next day, the new Constitution was adopted with the disputed phrase inserted into the

text. As published yesterday in the Georgian Communist party paper Zarya Vostokait, says, "The state language of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic is Georgian"—almost exactly as it had stood in the 1937 document it superseded.

Such an overt capitulation to a mass demonstration of popular displeasure may be unusual here, and would be unthinkable anywhere but in the proudly independent Caucasus republic. Even Stalin, himself a Georgian, did not try to

remove the local language from its privileged position during his rule.

## Feeling Runs High

Patriotic feeling runs higher in Georgia, where ethnic Georgians outnumber Russians by nearly eight to one, than in most of the other 15 Soviet republics.

Journalists of Zarya Vostokait, which is published in Russian, confirmed the change in the Constitution with no hesitation in response to a telephone call today. "Every-

thing will remain as it was before," an editor said.

The text that the Supreme Soviet, the nominal legislature, approved Saturday—unlike the draft published March 24—includes the phrase guaranteeing Georgian symbolic status as the republic's official language in Article 75.

Only Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan among the Soviet Republics had eliminated previously specified constitutional rights to their own national languages in their new Constitutions. In all three, and in Georgia until last weekend, the charters spoke instead of "the possibility of using the native language." Similar language is used in the new nationwide Constitution the Soviet Union adopted in October.

## Shipped by Russia

## West Concerned on Arms To Zambia, Mozambique

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT)—Reports of Soviet arms shipments to Mozambique and Zambia, both neighbors of Rhodesia, have stirred concern in Western military circles.

The first reports, about six weeks ago, came from military sources in South Africa and Rhodesia. Neither state can be considered disinterested, so the initial reaction was to dismiss the reports as an attempt to win support in Europe and the United States. However, authenticated data on Soviet arms deliveries are reaching the Atlantic Alliance, and it is considered likely that there will be a new offensive against Rhodesia by black guerrilla forces, armed with modern weapons.

The Patriotic Front coalition, led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, has been fighting a guerrilla war against the government of Rhodesia for three years. Military progress by the guerrillas has been uneven largely because the Rhodesians' superior weapons and training have been sufficient to check or defeat any sizable incursion.

The Rhodesians have air supremacy, although it is maintained by only 48 combat aircraft and two helicopter squadrons. But information reaching Western analysts is that at least 20 MiG-21s have been deployed at Maputo, capital of Mozambique, and that Cuban pilots are available.

Last month, analysts said, three freighters, two Soviet and one Bulgarian, unloaded large shipments of

arms at Dar es Salaam. The supplies, including mostly machine guns, automatic rifles, mortars and mines, were shipped by rail to Zambia, which borders Rhodesia on the north and northeast. Other arms shipments are said to have included heavier weapons, with Soviet freighters delivering many tanks—one report put the figure at 250—and armored personnel carriers.

There are also reports, based on air surveillance, of the construction of a major military airfield at Macalala.

The Soviet option, as the analysts see it, is to increase the level of combat from a guerrilla war, in which the Rhodesians have had the best of it, to combat in which aircraft and tanks play a major role.

In the successful support of the Ethiopian government, the Russians supplied advisers and technicians and the Cubans provided well-trained combat troops.

## Spain Reported To Expel Envoy

MADRID, April 17 (Reuters)—Spain has decided to expel a Soviet diplomat for alleged espionage, official sources said today.

He will be the third Soviet official asked to leave the country in just over a year.

The sources named the diplomat as Yuri Isaac, an embassy counselor in the diplomatic list.

The decision to expel the diplomat was leaked only two days before the Spanish Communist party holds its first congress in Spain since the 1936-39 civil war.

## Counting on U.S. Determination

## Egyptian Approach on Mideast — Wait

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, April 17 (WP)—President Anwar Sadat and his top foreign-policy officers, in speeches, policy statements and private talks during the last few days, have shown that Egypt's current approach to Middle East peace negotiations can be summed up in one word—wait.

They again ruled out war or the threat of war as a way of breaking the impasse with Israel. Some officials have gone so far as to say that Egypt would not even take part in an Arab-Israeli war if one started on another front, such as in southern Lebanon or Syria.

At the same time the Egyptians have made clear that they are not going to offer their own detailed peace plan for the region, as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has suggested they do in reply to his own proposals.

The Egyptians have said that they cannot negotiate specific territorial or political issues for any country or people other than their own. What they want, as they have been saying for months, is an agreement in principle from the Israelis on withdrawal from Arab territory and the rights of the Palestinians, with the details to be negotiated by those concerned.

## Little Impatience

That statement of principles has eluded negotiators, but the Egyptians are showing surprisingly little impatience. They feel that it is the Israelis, and specifically Mr. Begin, who are under domestic and international pressure to change their stance, so the Egyptians are content to wait a while longer for Israel to make a move.

Egypt has not responded specifically to indications that Mr. Begin has retreated from his position that UN Security Council Resolution 242 does not apply to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Observers here said it is likely that the Egyptians will view this as a confirmation that there is pressure for concessions inside the Israeli government, but not as sufficient basis for resuming direct negotiations.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Kamel and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, both said last week that there has been no progress on the substantive issues dividing Egypt and Israel since the unsuccessful visit here of Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman late last month.

## Released Today

But the Egyptian officials hardly seemed despairing as they chatted with newsmen at a cocktail party. Other Foreign Ministry officials

said that the Egyptians do not feel themselves under any pressure to resume the peace talks unless there is something to talk about.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali, explaining the government's position to the Egyptian parliament, said that this country's policy was to pursue peace through "negotiation and more negotiation," a policy that he said means "war is excluded as a means of settling the conflict in the Middle East."

Mr. Kamel issued a statement saying that the important question now was not whether or not Mr. Weizman comes back to Cairo, but whether Israel would "repudiate archaic concepts and adopt a new policy compatible with the spirit of

President Sadat's peace initiative."

Egypt's position on the issue, he said, "is firm and will not change."

Egypt's ambassador to the UN, Essam Abdel Meguid, who was head of this country's delegation at the almost forgotten Cairo peace conference in December, stated the major reason why the Egyptians are in no hurry to offer new concessions to Israel.

He said that the Israelis should "take cognizance of what is going on in the United States," which he said is "no longer blindly supporting Israel." In a radio broadcast he said the United States is unhappy with what he called the "intransigence and inflexibility" of Mr. Begin.

Mr. Meguid was saying publicly what Egyptian officials have come to believe—that there really has been a change in U.S. and world opinion to the point that it is Israel, not Egypt, that is perceived as the obstacle to peace.

In the Egyptian view the world has come to realize that Israel wants both peace and the occupied land. The international disfavor, coupled with U.S. determination to keep the momentum toward peace going, requires movement by Israel toward the Arab position, Egypt believes.

## Spurred by Nazi Actions

## Illinois Town Remembers Jewish War Persecution

By Myra MacPherson

SKOKIE, Ill., April 17 (WP)—Abe Fraiman and Mark Weinberg shivered in the brilliant 39-degree sunlight as they haltingly sang the unfamiliar words of a Christian psalm. Then Jeannie Gump, a Catholic mother of 12, listened while the Jews around her sang Hebrew and the cantor's voice wafted over the high school football field in this middle-American Chicago suburb.

They and 2,700 other Christians and Jews met yesterday at the first of 100 solidarity worship rallies that will be held across the country. They all wore yellow Star-of-David armbands—the sign of persecution that the Nazis forced Jews to wear in World War II. The services are dedicated to the memory of the 6 million Jews exterminated by the Nazis in World War II. The rallies were sparked by a threatened

march here by a Chicago Nazi group which planned to wear swastikas and storm trooper uniforms.

For Mr. Fraiman and Mr. Weinberg, the mention of the Nazi party brings angry tears. They point to the numbers tattooed on their arms—indelible reminders of their years at the Auschwitz concentration camp, where 1 million to 2 million Jews were exterminated.

## 'Painful to Watch'

Last night after the rally, Mr. Fraiman and Mr. Weinberg—like most of the estimated 7,000 concentration-camp survivors who live in Skokie—watched the first of the four-part series, "Holocaust."

"It is painful but it has to be watched," said Mr. Fraiman. "This is to remind the Americans. The new generation doesn't know anything about it. When we survivors are gone, our children shouldn't be living in fear that this can happen again."

At the rally, tears ran down many cheeks as a rabbi quoted from the concentration camp memories, "A Selection From Night," by Elie Wiesel. "The three necks were placed at the same moment within nooses. 'Long live liberty,' cried the two adults... but the child was silent. Three screams toppled over. Total silence throughout the camp. The two adults were no longer alive, but the third rope was still moving. The body was so light, the child was still alive. For nearly half an hour he struggled between life and death."

## 2 Children Killed

Mr. Fraiman, 57, said, "I was 29 when they took me to Auschwitz. I lost two children. They took away from me a daughter 8 years and a son 11 years old. They make the sign with the thumb—this group goes left, this group goes right. My son and daughter went to one side, I never saw them again," he said.

The survivors here, spurred by the recent anti-Semitic actions of the National Socialist party of America, insist that it is their duty to remind the world. Skokie has nine synagogues and one of the largest proportions of Jews in the country—estimated 40,000 of a population of 70,000.

They migrated here by the thousands in the 1930s from Chicago's congested West Side because Skokie was a new suburb that provided reasonably priced housing.

A Buchenwald survivor said, "It's not a conscious decision [that so many survivors were living in Skokie]. We just wanted to be very close to each other. We were all living together in one neighborhood in Chicago; and, when we started to move out, we started to move out together."

## Nazi Target

More than a year ago, the Nazi party decided to target Skokie because the Martin Luther King Jr. movement had won the right to hold open-house marches on the southwest side of Chicago where the Nazis have their headquarters.

In the controversy over whether the Nazis have the right to march here, they were represented by the American Civil Liberties Union. Unhappiness with that action resulted in a loss of 30 per cent of the Illinois division of the ACLU membership.

In recent weeks, state and federal courts have upheld the right of the Nazis to march. The Nazis will hold the march on June 25 unless the lower courts are reversed, which is considered unlikely.

"The swastika is the symbol of genocide. We are all for freedom but this is disabusing freedom when they say they have the right to march through our streets and say 'We want to kill you,'" said a Buchenwald survivor.

## Raids Reported In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, April 17 (AP)—More than 1,500 persons of all races were held for questioning in Hillbrow and Johannesburg during the weekend in the biggest police campaign against crime in South African history, local newspapers reported today.

The crackdown centered on Hillbrow, the city's nightlife district. Last week, the bodies of two Hillbrow boys who were hacked to death in a North Johannesburg suburb.

For three nights, the police searched the area in an operation described as a "big success" by police officers. But the killer of the boys has not been found.

## Broken Wheel Cited In U.S. Derailment

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., April 17 (UPI)—A broken wheel was blamed yesterday for the derailment of a Union Pacific Railroad freight train that touched off chemical explosions and an intense fire.

Twenty-one cars of a westbound freight jumped the tracks early Saturday 12 miles west of Green River, triggering explosions in two cars carrying wood alcohol. There were no injuries, and the tracks were reopened early yesterday after debris was cleared.

## Japanese Crane Hatched

BARABOO, Wis., April 17 (AP)—A rare Japanese crane has hatched at the International Crane Foundation here, it was reported yesterday.

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# Vote Today

## Senate Toss-Up Seen On 2d Canal Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—A quest for compromise to satisfy wavering senators continued to the eve of the Senate vote on the second Panama Canal treaty, with foes and backers alike claiming that victory was within reach.

Senate leaders worked to preserve a fragile pro-treaty coalition in the face of threats of defections. A number of senators said they were considering last-minute vote switches because of an amendment attached to the companion neutrality treaty that would allow the United States to intervene in Panama to keep the canal operating in the event of labor strife.

Liberals balked at the intervention amendment, which has angered Panama, while a number of moderate senators opposed any effort to soften the provision.

Senate leaders worked during the weekend to clarify the provision without alienating senators won over by it. They were trying to work out a pledge to Panama that the United States would not intervene in the nation's domestic affairs.

"A classic Catch-22 situation" in which treaty backers risk losing votes either way, Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., said of the situation.

### Bargaining Chips

Some senators opposed any tampering with the intervention amendment, which was written by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., and others insisted on changes, while a third group held their Panama Canal votes as bargaining chips with the White House on other issues.

Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., voted to ratify the first accord, but has threatened to vote against the second accord because of President Carter's reversal on deregulation of natural gas prices.

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., said that he might vote against the second treaty because of U.S. failure to deal with worldwide "Communist aggression."

The defection of any senator could jeopardize the outcome of tomorrow's vote on the accord, which would cede U.S. control of

the canal to Panama in the year 2000.

Rejection of the second accord would scuttle both agreements.

The vote March 16 to ratify the neutrality accord was 68 to 32, giving victory to treaty backers by just one vote.

Two-thirds of the Senate is needed to ratify a treaty.

Leaders of both sides were optimistic.

"Based on the information I have, I'm inclined to think Tuesday at 6 p.m. we'll have a close vote, but a successful ratification vote," Senate GOP Leader Howard Baker said yesterday.

"I think our chances of prevailing are better at this point than they have been anywhere along the line," said Sen. Laxalt, a leader of anti-treaty forces.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, a liberal member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the outcome a toss-up, and added, "I would not be at all surprised to see the treaties defeated."

Senate ratification of the second accord would provide the Carter presidency a lift, but it would by no means end the controversy over the canal.

Implementation of the accords, including withdrawal of U.S. forces, retirement benefits for canal company employees and the closing of U.S. military installations, would involve the House. Treaty opponents still could cripple the treaties by blocking the implementation measures.

Sen. Baker, who joined the Democrats to sponsor leadership amendments to win passage of the accords, said that he was particularly irked by the Panamanian challenge to the DeConcini amendment. Panama sent a letter to members of the United Nations complaining about the interventionist language of the amendment.

"We have a very difficult situation... on our hands in the Senate trying to hang onto these treaties... and for the Panamanians to go without notice to the United Nations or at least without notice to many of us in the Senate and post this protest was both a surprise and not the wisest sort of diplomacy," Sen. Baker said.

### In Trying to Buy or Rent, HUD Study Finds

## Blacks in U.S. Still Facing Heavy Bias Over Housing

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Blacks trying to rent houses or apartments encounter discrimination by real estate agents three out of four times, according to a new study commissioned by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The study also showed that blacks trying to buy homes face discrimination by real estate agents 62 per cent of the time.

"It was surprising there is still so much discrimination," said Donna Shalala, HUD's assistant secretary for policy development and research, whose office tabulated results of the \$1-million study conducted by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Newsmen were briefed Friday on the findings, which were embargoed until their release today at a national fair housing conference sponsored by HUD and the committee, a nonprofit civil rights organization.

### 'Grossest Things'

Mrs. Shalala called the types of discrimination that blacks still face 10 years after the passage of the Fair Housing Act "blatant" and "just the grossest things." She added: "They're the kinds of things agents could get caught and sued for."

The 1968 Fair Housing Act forbids discrimination in the sale or rental of housing units except in sales by home owners without agents or in rentals of buildings containing not more than four units, one of which is occupied by the owner.

The study was conducted in June and July in 40 metropolitan areas by 300 blacks and 300 whites, who shopped in pairs for housing ad-

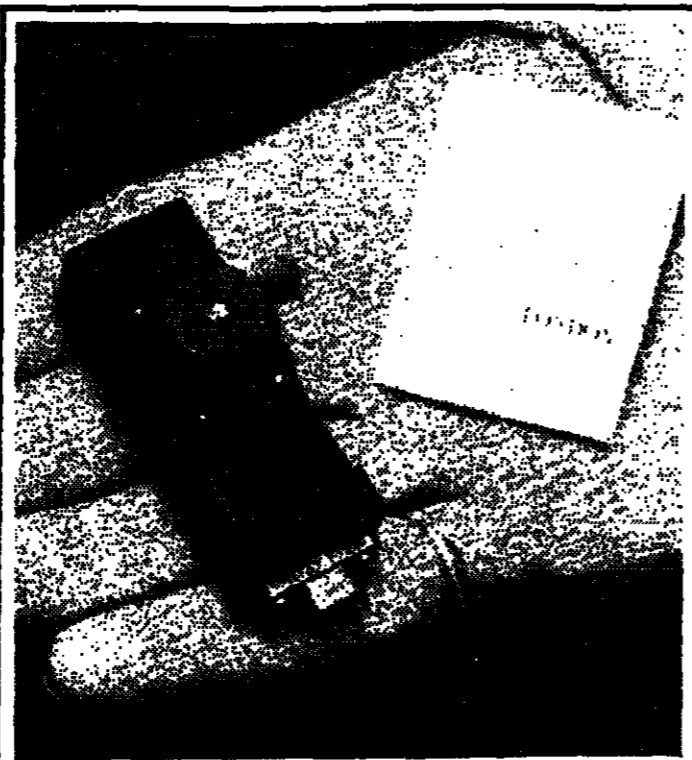
## Agency Cautions On Peril in U.S. Of Microwaves

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Americans are being exposed to increasing microwave and radio-frequency radiation, the General Accounting Office has warned. The United States permits 1,000 times the amount of exposure to such radiation as the Soviet Union does, and U.S. efforts to advise the public of the dangers may be inadequate, the congressional agency said.

"Nonionizing radiation has become a subject of national concern because of the rapid increases in its use and its potential harm to public health," the GAO said.

Sources of the radiation include radio and television broadcast antennas, radar, industrial heating equipment, mobile communications, microwave ovens, satellite communications system terminals, point-to-point microwave communication systems, lasers, ultraviolet lamps, and overhead extra-high voltage power lines.

Currently, there is no official U.S. environmental public health standard for exposure to nonionizing radiation sources, the GAO said. There is wide disagreement among scientists about the effects, if any, of microwave and radio-frequency radiation upon human beings. Some scientists say it may cause blood abnormalities.



MINI—The world's smallest television camera, intended for military and police use, makes its debut in London.

## Arab Group Said to Seek A Link With Paris' Ritz

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 18 (IHT)—The Arab owners of London's Dorchester Hotel are seeking a link with the Hotel Ritz in Paris, a Lebanese businessman close to the ruler of Ras Al-Khaimah, a sheikhdom in the United Arab Emirates.

"We want to associate two of the world's most prestigious hotels, and we are negotiating the widest possible cooperation in finance and operations," said Lucien Dahdah, former head of the Intra Investment Corp. in Beirut.

However, he said that it was a distortion to say that the Ritz was being bought outright. The Ritz's manager today denied any change of ownership. A Kuwaiti newspaper had reported that the Arab group was paying \$30 million for the Ritz.

Several major Paris hotels — the Prince de Galles, the Hotel Meville and the Grand, together with the Cafe de la Paix — recently were acquired by an Arab consortium. The Dorchester Hotel was bought two years ago for \$16.5 million by the Arab group negotiating the Ritz.

### Paris Landmark

The Ritz family made the hotel into a luxurious Paris landmark and a byword for elegance. The hotel was founded in 1898 by Cesar Ritz, who died soon after it opened. The Ritz gained international fame under his widow's management.

Cesar's son Charles took over from his mother in the late 1950s and modernized the hotel shortly before his death in 1976. But the Ritz retained its style of an 18th century mansion on the Place Vendome, where many of the 117 rooms overlook private gardens. For decades, the Ritz's cuisine was the work of the famed chef Escoffier. Statesmen and celebrities patronized the hotel, renowned for its attentive service.

## Headed by Schlesinger

## Carter Expected to Order A Push for Solar Energy

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—President Carter is expected to name a high-level panel to press the development of solar energy, according to administration sources.

Formation of the interagency committee, to be headed by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, will be announced by the White House before the May 3 national Sun Day celebrations sponsored by environmental groups and solar-energy advocates, the sources said.

The formal domestic policy review of the government's solar programs is expected to relieve some of the mounting political fire the Carter administration has drawn over what critics maintain is a widening split between what the White House says and what the Energy Department has done to boost solar energy.

Despite President Carter's public statements in support of solar energy and symbolic gestures such as

reviewing the inaugural parade in a solar-heated enclosure, solar-energy advocates in Congress and elsewhere have criticized Mr. Schlesinger for providing scant funding for government-sponsored solar research and development.

### Ford Priorities

His department's budget request for fiscal 1979 asked Congress to provide \$10 million less for solar-energy programs than had been included in last year's budget — inherited largely from the Ford administration.

A major purpose of the Solar Policy Coordinating Committee, according to a proposal sent to Mr. Carter's top domestic adviser, Stuart Eizenstat, would be to weigh the adequacy of the Energy Department's current budget plans and programs.

Since the department's budget was sent to Congress, the House Science and Technology Committee has increased its solar-budget authorization request by \$134.7 million to a total of \$476.1 million.

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has yet to complete its budget deliberations, but committee members say they expect the panel headed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., to increase solar research and development spending by a similar amount.

### Energy Budget

When Mr. Carter's energy budget was sent to Congress earlier this year, Denis Hayes of Worldwatch Institute and founder of Sun Day, was critical of Mr. Schlesinger's solar budget request, saying it was "not even the financial equivalent of one small weapons system."

Mr. Schlesinger has since publicly endorsed Sun Day and called on the department's 20,000 employees to back the May 3 event.

According to an internal memorandum to Mr. Eizenstat from Mr. Schlesinger and the head of the Council on Environmental Quality, Charles Warren, the committee would "provide a basis for responding to the many proposals that will be pressed in Congress and elsewhere in the months ahead."

The memo also says the National Energy Plan "did not address solar energy authoritatively because of other priority objectives."

### Study Results

Last week the council released a 52-page report on the results of an eight-month study on solar energy, saying that the United States could obtain up to a quarter of its energy from the sun by the end of the century.

Mr. Schlesinger's and Mr. Warren's proposal calls for a five-month study beginning in May for final consideration by President Carter.

### Quake Near Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 17 (AP)—The Belgrade Seismological Institute reported today that an earthquake registering between 4 and 4.6 on the Richter scale struck last night with its epicenter 164 kilometers south of here. No injuries were reported.

## Accused Pair Said in Canada

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Former U.S. beauty queen Joyce McKinney, accused of kidnapping her Mormon lover who jumped bail in London, fled to Canada posing as a deaf mute, authorities said today.

With her was her accused accomplice, Keith May, they said. Scotland Yard refrained from confirming that the disguised couple was Miss McKinney and Mr. May but Irish authorities said without qualification that the pair flew from Shannon to Canada last Wednesday.

The crew of the Air Canada flight identified the couple from photographs, authorities said.

## Laker to Offer Reserved Flights

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Laker Airways, whose Skytrain service forced major airlines to reduce the cost of transatlantic tickets, said yesterday that it will establish the "cheapest fares ever" on some round trips from Britain to the United States and Canada next month.

The company will offer advanced booking charter flights to Chicago, Detroit, New York and Montreal for £99 (\$183) and to Los Angeles and San Francisco for £199 (\$368).

Laker's Skytrain round-trip to New York costs £139 (\$257). The company said that it was prompted to propose the cheaper fares by a decrease this year in the number of travelers to Britain from North America, although the number flying from Britain is increasing.

## 'Femme Fatale' For Bollworm: New Pesticide

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Environmental Protection Agency today unveiled its latest weapon in the battle against the pink bollworm, cotton's main enemy. The weapon: The first purely sex-oriented insecticide. It frustrates the sex life of its victims.

The chemical so confuses the adult male bollworm moth that it cannot find a mate, the agency said in announcing approval of the pesticide, which is a chemical duplicate of the natural mating scent emitted by female pink bollworm moths.

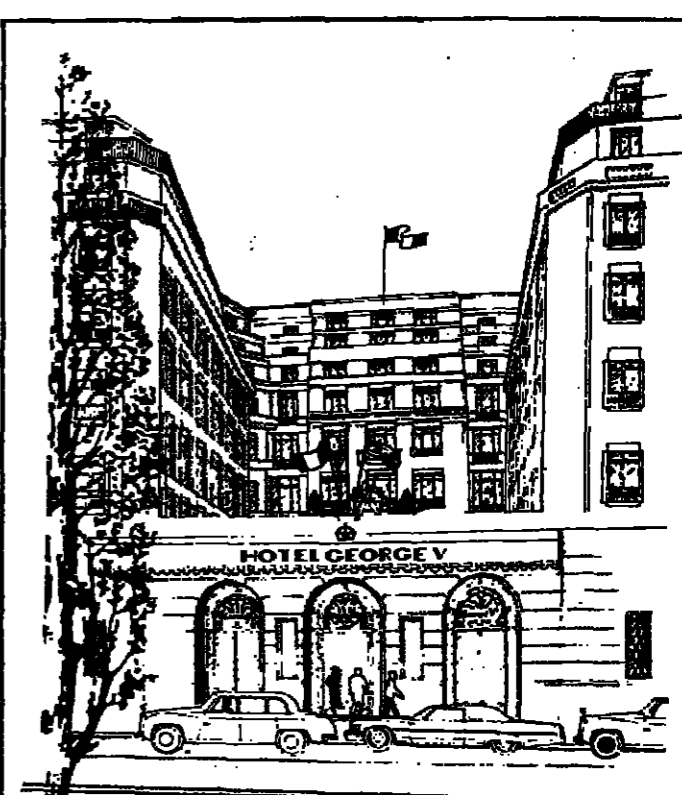
When it is applied to a cotton field, it so saturates the air with the artificial sex scent that male moths become confused and rarely find females with which to mate. The bollworm has cost U.S. cotton farmers an estimated \$40 million a year.

## Panama Police Gas Protesters

PANAMA CITY, April 17 (UPI)—National guardsmen used tear gas today to break up a demonstration by university students who splattered the U.S. Embassy with red, white and blue ink in a protest against the Panama Canal treaties.

The students, shouting anti-U.S. slogans, marched on the embassy from the University of Panama. Classes had been suspended a month ago before the U.S. Senate vote on the first of two canal treaties.

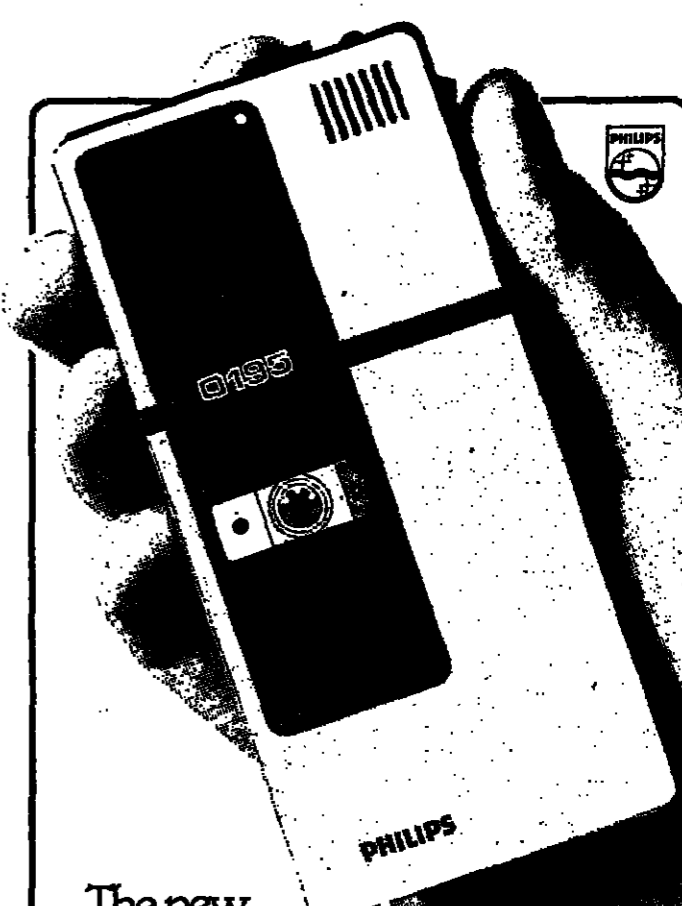
There were no reports of injuries in the brief demonstration.



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Zihuatanejo, world-famed Acapulco... to name only a few. Off the Caribbean coast are the delightful islands of Cozumel, Isla Mujeres, and Cancun - the latest to be opened up to tourists. But there's more to Mexico than beaches and islands. There are the impressive pre-Columbian sites of Teotihuacan, Monte Alban, Chichen Itza... the

old-world charm of colonial towns like Taxco, San Miguel de Allende... the modern architecture and cosmopolitan sophistication of Mexico City, the capital. Throughout the country there are excellent hotels in all categories whose restaurants serve delicious local specialties as well as international cuisine. Mexico is less expensive than you think.



## Most Still Reluctant to Go Home

## Retired Americans in Europe Hurt by Fall in Dollar

BONN, April 17 (UPI)—While the debate about the future of Social Security is intensifying in the United States, retired Americans who thought they could live well in Europe on Social Security payments are being hurt by the fall in the U.S. dollar.

As a result, some have gone back to work, either full or part-time.

A UPI survey of 18 countries revealed that, despite the steady erosion of their pensions, few Social Security recipients are returning to the United States. They cite superior medical services in Europe, better weather, tastier food and a richer cultural life.

Among the hardest hit are the approximately 17,500 Social Security pensioners living in West Ger-

many. The dollar has dropped in value from 3.32 deutschemarks in 1971 to 2.40 last year and 2 today, a loss of 40 percent in 7 years.

## Lots of Complaints

"We've had lots of complaints," said Barbara Wilson, who mails the checks to the pensioners in Germany from her Frankfurt consulate office. "Often they just don't have enough to live on and go back to work. But they have to notify us if they do go back to work, and their benefits are reduced if they work more than seven days a month."

Most pensioners consider this rule unfair because, as a widow in Mainz said, "You cannot find a job for just seven days a month." She and others want the rule changed

to permit 84 consecutive days of employment each year since three-month jobs are available. So far the United States has ignored their pleas.

Most pensioners in West Germany live in the Black Forest or Alpine regions, which are near the opera, ballets, libraries, concert halls, art galleries and shopping centers of Stuttgart and Munich.

About 15,000 persons receive Social Security payments in Finland,

## Ceausescu Tour Ends In N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in here from New Orleans last night for a one-day visit, his last stop on a U.S. tour.

About 250 persons of Hungarian descent marched outside the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night to protest the treatment of Hungarians in Romania. Chanting "Ceausescu, murderer," they carried signs accusing him of ordering the murder of Hungarian teachers and closing Hungarian cultural institutions.

Mr. Ceausescu has visited Washington, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana. Earlier yesterday, he inspected an oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and they feel the squeeze almost as much as those in West Germany.

A 77-year-old naturalized U.S. engineer who retired to Bergen, Norway, eight years ago said that, in those eight years, his dollar income had decreased in value by 30 percent while the cost of living had risen by 80 percent.

A lawyer, Dr. Rolle Watt, 89, one of 1,200 Social Security pensioners living in the Netherlands, said, "When I came to the Netherlands nine years ago, I got 3.60 guilders for my dollar. Now I am getting 2.15. It is obvious that this makes all the difference."

The exchange rate for the 2,500 pensioners living in Austria, half of them in Vienna, has dropped from 26 schillings in 1973 to about 14.40 schillings this year.

Some are considering returning home where they do not have to

pay a dollar for a cup of coffee or a bottle of Coke. But few have taken that step.

Poland and Yugoslavia report the largest communities of U.S. pensioners in Eastern Europe — 6,000 and 5,100, respectively. Those in Yugoslavia receive an average \$200 per month from Social Security, worth about 3,600 dinars, well below the average Yugoslav state pension of 5,000 dinars.

## Better Off in Poland

Those in Poland fare better, although Warsaw cut the exchange rate a year ago from 67 to 32.20 zloties per dollar. They can buy dollar coupons with 20 percent of their check, either spending them in state-operated dollar stores selling Western items or selling them legally for 120 zloties per coupon.

Most pensioners in Poland appear to realize about 14,000 zloties on each monthly check. This compares to an average wage of 5,600 zloties — "not bad, despite the new rate," said Antoni Mieszkowski, from Chicago.

Around 10,000 persons living in England and Wales receive Social Security checks which buy more pounds now than they did six or seven years ago. On the other hand, inflation rates of up to 20 percent have canceled most of that advantage.

France reports 4,000 and Spain approximately 6,400 Social Security pensioners, with the number increasing gradually in each case.

## 2 Dead in Thai Fire, 2,000 Left Homeless

BANGKOK, April 17 (UPI)—A fire killed two persons and left 2,000 homeless last night as it whipped through wooden homes in a residential quarter here, police said today.

Teen-agers pelted firemen with rocks after the fire was put out, claiming that the firemen had refused to fight the blaze until they received money from homeowners.

## Ex-Publisher Is Released In Argentina After Year

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (NYT)—Argentina's military government today released from prison Jacobo Timmerman, former publisher of the newspaper La Opinion, after a year and two days of detention, during which he was tortured while being questioned.

Argentine Jewish organizations and Ambassador Raul Castro of the United States had for months been urging President Jorge Rafael Videla to release Mr. Timmerman, who has been a leading figure in Argentine journalism for two decades.

Mr. Timmerman was held under military orders in the investigation of financial relations between Da-

vid Graiver and his banking family and the Montonero guerrilla organization, but he was never charged with a crime.

## Military Opposition

The decision of the military junta to release Mr. Timmerman as a move to improve Argentina's human rights image was difficult to implement because of resistance from hard-line members of the military who carried out the Graiver investigation.

Although a court-martial, which condemned eight family members and employees of the Graiver group to long jail sentences, had cleared Mr. Timmerman, the junta last November stripped him of his political rights for life and embargoed his properties, including the newspaper La Opinion, now published under military control.

Mr. Timmerman was taken from the central police jail this morning with a heavily armed escort to an apartment in central Buenos Aires.

Forty policemen were detailed to guard his apartment from attack by armed extremists, because Mr. Timmerman's well-being is a politically sensitive issue in view of the local diplomatic and international attention given to his situation.

## Radio Claims Sihanouk Lands Pol Pot Rule

BANGKOK, April 17 (AP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state who is believed to be under house arrest, has lauded Cambodian Communist victories over the United States and Vietnam, Phnom Penh radio said today.

Prince Sihanouk's message, addressed to Premier Pol Pot, was broadcast on the third anniversary of the fall of the U.S.-backed Phnom Penh government. The message, dated last Thursday, praised the prosperity and development in all fields achieved by Cambodia under the guidance of the Communists. It also praised victories Cambodia claims to have achieved on Jan. 6 and April 7 against Vietnam in the continuing border conflict.

Prince Sihanouk was last heard on the radio on Jan. 9 when he accused Vietnam of aggression.

The prince led the government-in-exile that opposed the U.S.-supported regime of President Lon Nol.

## Saudi Oil Production Seen Unhurt by Blast

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, April 17 (UPI)—Saudi Arabian crude oil production will not be affected by a gas explosion and fire that killed four workers at the nation's second largest field, U.S. oil executives say.

Aramco (the Arab American Oil Co.), which produces nearly all of the country's 7.5-million-barrel daily output, said yesterday that the accident occurred Saturday and was triggered by leaking gas in a gas separation plant at the Abaqiq oil field in eastern Saudi Arabia.

## As Techniques for Rapid Surgery Improve

## Sterilization Growing for World Birth Control

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Three of 10 married couples in the United States rely on sterilization for birth control and an estimated 160 million couples around the world will use the method by 1985, a George Washington Medical Center study published here shows.

By contrast, 2 of 10 couples in India and China rely on sterilization.

The population information program of the medical center said that about 80 million couples worldwide use the method. It forecast increasing popularity for sterilization, in part because of promising research on ways to reverse the procedure and new techniques to make sterilization surgery practical just about anywhere — in tents, in marketplaces and in railway stations.

Although the sterilization procedure on men is less comfortable than on women, the report said that women are four times more likely to undergo sterilization than men in most countries.

But in the United States the pattern differs, with male vasectomies accounting for 49 percent of sterilizations, the report said.

The population program publishes a bimonthly journal on population and family planning distribu-

ted in five languages to 98 countries. The world survey of sterilization was believed to be one of the few studies of its kind.

While sterilization is the most popular form of contraception, there are many other methods.

It said that 55 million couples worldwide rely upon the pill, 35 million rely on condoms and 15 million couples rely upon intrauterine devices.

Other birth control techniques, such as the rhythm method and diaphragms, are used by 55 million more couples around the world.

## Argentina Said Abusing Jurists

GENEVA, April 17 (AP)—The International Commission of Jurists charged today that persecution of judges and lawyers in Argentina deprives "thousands of political prisoners" of their rights to defense and a fair trial.

A report by the commission alleged that in the last four years 23 jurists were assassinated, 41 disappeared and presumably were kidnapped, 109 are or were in custody and an indeterminate number were driven into exile.

It said that all of them were persecuted only for "carrying out their professional duties" by advising people accused of political crimes. An appeal has been made to the Argentine government "to bring to an end this deplorable situation," the commission said.

## Poles Visit Belgium

BRUSSELS, April 17 (AP)—The president of the Polish parliament, Stanislaw Gucwa, and members of the Polish parliament, called on the presidents of the Belgian house of representatives and senate today at the start of a five-day visit.



ARMY GRUB — The family of Sgt. 1st Cl. Elmer Manville, from Michigan, stands in the chow line at the Coleman barracks in Mannheim, West Germany, where the U.S. Army has lifted a long-standing ban and opened its mess halls to families of dollar-impooverished soldiers.

## Officers Apply for Early Release

## Manpower Shortage Hurts U.K. Forces

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, April 17 (NYT)—A shortage of manpower has forced the withdrawal of more than 50 tanks from the British Army's front-line deployment in West Germany and has compelled senior officers to ask the government for an additional 1,500 men for service there.

The numbers involved are small, but they underline the seriousness of the manpower shortages in both the British Army and the Royal Air Force and the problem that Britain faces in maintaining its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's vital central front in Europe.

Lord Chalfont, a former Labor party cabinet minister, recently attacked Labor party governments for defense budgets that he said were based not on the security of Britain but on figures that would be acceptable to the pacifist and

neutralist elements in the party's left wing.

One of the biggest factors in the crisis affecting the army and the RAF is the loss of officers.

From April to December of last year, 646 army officers applied for early release from service. Sources now put the number of applications for release at twice that figure. From 1973 to 1977, only 562 officers asked to be released.

The situation in the air force is equally serious. From 1973 to 1977, the number of officers applying for early release averaged 482 in each fiscal year. The figure was 537 for the first three quarters of the current fiscal year.

It is estimated that the two services have lost about 40 percent of their experienced field officers, noncommissioned officers and technical specialists during the last year.

These figures are behind the

gloomy predictions that the two services, as Lord Chalfont put it, are on the brink of a serious crisis of confidence and morale.

Military and civilian sources advance a number of reasons for the manpower crisis.

Pay for both officers and enlisted personnel is well below civilian standards. And the shortage of manpower has put additional burdens on members of the forces, with work weeks of up to 70 hours not unusual for members of the British Army of the Rhine.

Unlike their counterparts in civilian life, soldiers and airmen receive no overtime pay. This is one reason for the growing demands among them for a servicemen's union.

Finally, soldiers and airmen train in conditions that often involve considerable danger. A decade ago this would have been taken as "part of the job."

The manpower crisis affects the two British elements that are considered the first line of defense in the event of a European war with the Soviet Union — the fighter, ground support and reconnaissance squadrons of the air force, and the Army of the Rhine.

The air force, in addition to its overall losses, is experiencing a steady drain of trained fighter pilots.

There is nothing wrong with the RAF that more money will not cure, a senior officer commented. But until it is made available, he said, "we will be flying on a wing and a prayer, and despite the confidence given the latter in allied countries, I do not believe it will do us a great deal of good against the Russians."

## Soviet UN Aide, U.S. Allegedly Talked Secretly

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Arkady Shevchenko, the Soviet diplomat and under-secretary general of the United Nations who disappeared last week and reportedly defected, had been secretly talking to U.S. intelligence officers for the last two years, Time magazine reported.

Mr. Shevchenko recently offered to explain which U.S. agency, presumably either the CIA or the FBI, was deluded by misinformation prepared by the KGB. Time said in its forthcoming issue.

Mr. Shevchenko, who had been missing since April 5, was staying away from his job because of differences with his government, a UN spokesman said last week. He has offered to resign from the \$86,000-a-year UN position, and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has accepted a Soviet nomination for his successor.

Time said that Mr. Shevchenko wants to sell his information. According to a source, the price is \$100,000 a year. The secret services of five nations have been in touch with Mr. Shevchenko about similar information, if the United States rejects his terms. Time said.



BIG FOOT — Staffer at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York polishes "Big Foot," a 10-foot-long polyurethane carving by Lawrence Williams. It is part of an exhibit entitled "The Great American Foot" which will tour the United States for two years.

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8. Overlooking the Mediterranean
9. In the mountains of Saudi Arabia

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- ☐ DUBAI
- ☐ JERUSALEM
- ☐ MECCA
- ☐ MOSCOW
- ☐ RYAD
- ☐ TRIP
- ☐ TEHRAN

Answers: 1. Amman (Jordan), 2. Beirut (Lebanon), 3. Dubai (U.A.E.), 4. Tehran (Iran), 5. Mecca (Saudi Arabia), 6. Jerusalem (Israel), 7. Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), 8. Moscow (U.S.S.R.), 9. Riyadh (Saudi Arabia).

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Obituaries

# Gen. Lucius Clay, Planned Berlin Airlift

CHATHAM, Mass. April 17 (AP)—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, 80, deputy to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Europe in World War II and the man who engineered the Berlin Airlift, died yesterday.

"He looks like a Roman pro-consul and acts like one," a British official who worked with the general during the war once said of him.

Gen. Clay was born in Marietta, Ga., in 1897. His father was U.S. Sen. Alexander Clay, and Kentucky's Sen. Henry Clay (1777-1852) was his great-great uncle.

He was graduated from West Point in 1918 and rose from captain to four-star general in seven years. During a 31-year career he served presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to John F. Kennedy and also served as a member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Philippines in 1937.

During World War II, Roosevelt sent him to assist Eisenhower, the supreme allied commander in Europe, and Gen. Clay directed occupation policies from the start of the postwar period.

Postwar Commander

President Harry S. Truman made him the top U.S. military commander in Europe in the postwar

years, and he directed the Berlin Airlift in 1948. Later, after his 1949 retirement from active service, President Eisenhower made him chairman of a committee to look into the possibilities of a vast national highway system that was completed last year. President Kennedy sent him back to Berlin as a trouble-shooter in the early 1960s. He served as President Kennedy's personal representative between August, 1961, and May, 1962, during Soviet construction of the Berlin Wall.

Gen. Clay was regarded as one of the West's outstanding experts on Soviet tactics and policies in Europe. It was in Europe that he accomplished some of his most noteworthy feats.

## Cherbourg Bottleneck

When a supply bottleneck at Cherbourg, France, threatened to stall the Normandy invasion in World War II, he was rushed in. He doubled the flow in a day and quadrupled it in less than three weeks.

After victory in Europe, Gen. Clay was named deputy military governor of Germany in 1946, and the following year became commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in Europe and of the military government of the U.S. zone in Germany.

Gen. Clay until recently had been active as a consultant to the Continental Group, formerly the Continental Can Co. He was its board chairman from 1950 until his retirement in 1962.

His health had begun to fail recently.

## Air Crash Kills Frank Tallman, Top Stunt Pilot

From Wire Dispatches

IRVINE, Calif., April 17—Veteran Hollywood stunt pilot Frank Tallman, 59, who performed in many films and television programs, was killed during the week-end in the crash of his twin-engine plane. The wreckage was found yesterday morning in rugged mountains southeast of Los Angeles.

Authorities speculated that a heavy storm may have caused the crash. The pilot, who for 40 years had flown every type of aircraft from World War I biplanes to supersonic jets and held every aviation license issued by the Federal Aviation Administration, had been scouting the area for movie locations.

He was president of Tallmantz Aviation Inc., which he founded with the late Paul Mantz, a Hollywood stunt flyer and aviation pioneer killed in 1965.

"He flew every day, doing his own stunts," said Vern Hickey, who worked at Mr. Tallman's aviation museum at the Orange County Airport. "Any serious, dangerous thing, Frank did it. He always wanted to do it himself."

## Philibert Tsiranana

ANTANARIVO, Malagasy, April 17 (AP)—Philibert Tsiranana, 68, the first president of the Malagasy Republic, died yesterday.

Mr. Tsiranana was one of a group of moderate African leaders — with the Ivory Coast's Felix

## Moslem Rebels Kill 43 in Philippines

MANILA, April 17 (UPI)—Moslem rebels killed 43 civilians and soldiers last week in an ambush in the southern Philippines, the Defense Department announced today.

Authorities said that the victims — 30 civilians and 13 soldiers — were ambushed aboard a passenger bus Thursday afternoon in Maguindanao Province, about 50 miles south of Manila. Soldiers in the vehicle inflicted an undetermined number of casualties on the rebel side, the report said.

Houphouet-Boigny and Senegal's Leopold Senghor — who formed pre-independence nationalist movements and were elected to the French National Assembly.

Mr. Tsiranana served as Charles de Gaulle's adviser on African affairs until the colony of Madagascar became independent as the Malagasy Republic in 1960.

Pursuing consistently pro-French and pro-Western policies, Mr. Tsiranana was twice re-elected without opposition. In 1972, he was ousted by the military and in a subsequent referendum 80 per cent of voters backed the military regime, which is still in power. The authorities

allowed him to maintain a personal staff as ex-president, but accused him in 1975 of being implicated in the assassination of his successor, President Richard Ratsimandrava. At the trial of the conspirators, Mr. Tsiranana was acquitted, but he never again appeared in public.

## Edith Wilkie

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17 (UPI)—Edith Wilkie, 87, whose late husband, Wendell L. Wilkie, was the Republican challenger to President Roosevelt in 1940, died yesterday.

## News Analysis

### Carter at Crucial Point in Presidency

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP)—President Carter is entering a period of his presidency when the public attitude toward him, which until now has seemed tentative and ambivalent, is likely to begin to solidify one way or the other.

The President, who promised much and delivered little in his first year, now faces a series of key tests on issues that he has declared to be of the utmost importance to him and the country.

The first test is tomorrow with the Senate's vote on the second Panama Canal treaty. White House aides are confident that the administration will prevail on the treaty issue. But the White House's handling of the first treaty, its acceptance of the "DeConcini reservation" in the face of warnings from the Panamanian government, has increased the image of a president desperate for a victory.

Then there is Mr. Carter's cherished energy program. This week marks the first anniversary of the President's "moral equivalent of war" speech to the nation. Six months ago, it was the energy program that presidential aides looked to for their first major breakthrough in dealing with Congress.

## No Breakthrough

The breakthrough has not come. But Mr. Carter's intervention in the energy negotiations last week was a recognition that the stalemate cannot go on indefinitely. In the words of Press Secretary Jody Powell, "time is running out on everybody," the President and Congress alike.

Other tests are piling up behind the Panama and energy ones. The President has now committed his administration to a major campaign against inflation. On Friday,

the White House reiterated Mr. Carter's determination to win congressional approval of his tax cut and tax-reform package.

Sooner or later — and not too much later — the President's repeated claim of good progress in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union is going to have to be demonstrated or forgotten.

"The next few months are very important to the Carter presidency," Richard Moe, Vice-President Mondale's chief of staff, said last week. "Obviously the Panama vote, obviously the energy package, obviously SALT. On inflation, the first few months probably will tell us if it [the administration program] is going to work."

## Public Attitudes

Mr. Moe added: "Whatever attitudes the public forms toward an administration in the first 18 months or so will probably set the attitude for the remainder of the term."

Patrick Caddell, the White House's political pollster, agreed that "at some point in the middle of a term, people begin making some fairly hard judgments about a president."

Mr. Caddell said that he believes that the public generally is somewhat uninterested in Washington politics and that this may have contributed to its less-than-certain attitude toward Mr. Carter.

"People have not necessarily reached hard judgments on him," Mr. Caddell said.

Hard judgments will be made, and they are likely to center not so much on Mr. Carter's personal qualities — Mr. Caddell and his friends in the White House insist that the President remains personally popular and is trusted by the



Gen. Lucius Clay ...in 1973.

## 5 Villages Leveled in Northeast

### India Tornado Kills 400; 1,000 Missing

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, April 17—A tornado killed about 400 persons, injured 500 and left 1,000 missing in southeastern Orissa state, it was reported here today.

The twister all but leveled five villages as it moved through an area about 100 miles west of the Bay of Bengal yesterday for less than 10 minutes.

"The fate of about 1,000 people who lived in two villages is not known," an official of the Orissa state government said in Bhubaneswar, the state capital. "We don't know how many have died in these two villages," he said. "We don't know the ways of God."

All India Radio said 400 to 500 had died, including nearly 100 who had sought shelter in one house in the worst hit village of Prunband Hargoda.

"The total number of casualties is anybody's guess as a large number of people are feared to have been buried under the debris of collapsed houses," another official said.

A storm also lashed Calcutta in neighboring West Bengal state yesterday, killing seven persons and injuring several, the police said. Officials said it was not known if it was the same storm that struck Orissa.

Orissa officials said that the tornado completely devastated five villages in the Keonjhar district,

about 100 miles east of the Bay of Bengal.

Villagers said that the tornado struck when "the whole place was overcast with a thick blanket of clouds. Within minutes a terrific gust of wind whipped the village that was flattened."

Newsman said they saw bodies trapped under the debris of houses. In West Bengal state, six persons were killed when a house collapsed in a town near Calcutta and another was electrocuted in Calcutta when a live wire snapped and fell on him.

## French Union Won't Seek Post

PRAGUE, April 17 (AP)—Georges Seguy, French general-secretary of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), today told 1,100 delegates of the World Federation of Trade Union meeting here that France no longer will put up a candidate for the post of federation general-secretary.

He appealed for the application to all member countries of the universal declaration of trade union rights, a draft of which is under discussion.

Pierre Gensous has been general-secretary of the WFTU since 1969 and observers said that in the past the post always was held by a French trade unionist. The announcement today apparently was a result of conflicts over the rights declaration.

## Staff Criticized

The White House staff is also a subject of discontent.

"I think I have a good staff in this state and they haven't gotten me in trouble here," said that governor, who is on the ballot this year. "But I don't think there are more than two of them I'd take to Washington if I were President. Carter took everybody, and he hasn't acted like he needs anybody else."

At the White House, there is a general, if somewhat reluctant, recognition that the President has an image problem. It is an image of a tentative, somewhat weak, chief executive, uncertain in his dealings with Congress and foreign governments.

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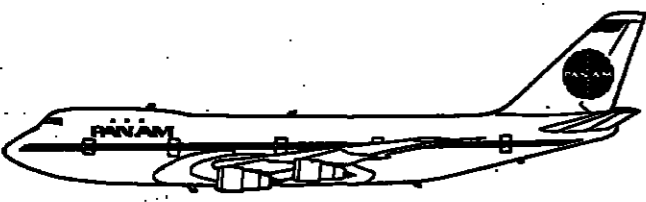
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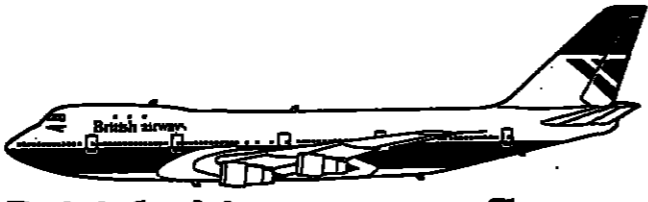
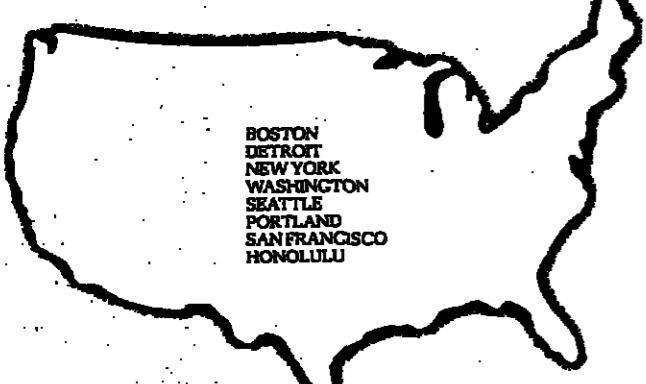
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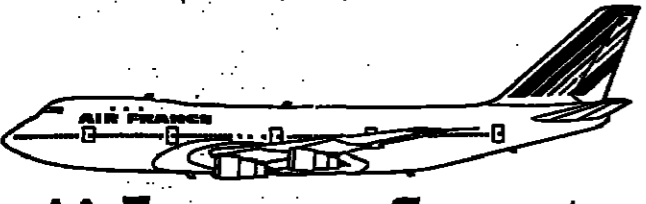
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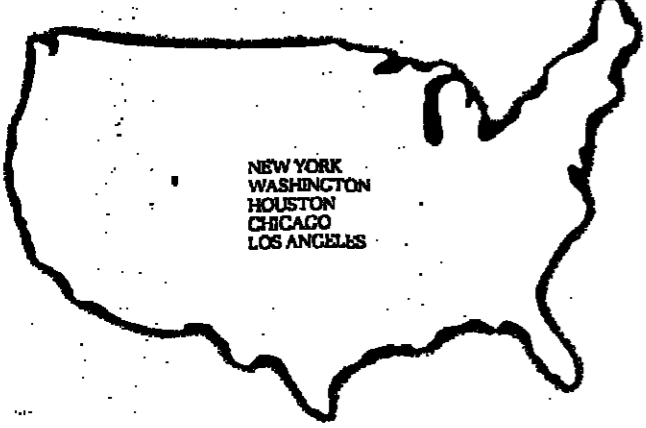
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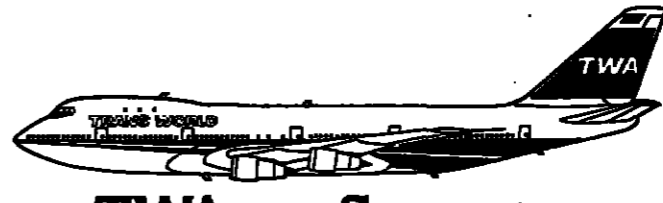
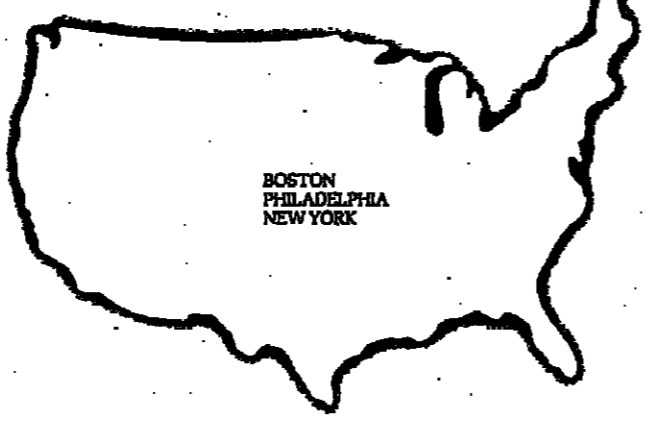
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## Transatlantic Confusion

It's inevitable that the United States and Europe should disagree from time to time. But the present strains between them do not constitute, strictly speaking, a disagreement. Instead, the Europeans have been seized by a, dismaying sense that they do not know, and cannot find out, precisely where the United States wants to go. The Carter administration is evidently not doing a terribly successful job of explaining its sense of its national interests to the rest of the world. Take, for example, the case of economic policy.

A stream of European visitors has been in Washington in recent weeks trying to find out exactly what the United States has in mind for that economic summit meeting scheduled for Bonn in July. At the last of those meetings, a year ago, the seven presidents and prime ministers firmly agreed to raise their respective countries' economic growth rates. But immediately after the meeting, the growth rates began to fall. It wasn't what you would call a triumph of coordinated policy, and nobody is eager to repeat that exercise. But how to avoid a repetition? The U.S. answer was apparently not very clear—except in reiterating the standard admonition that certain countries, mainly West Germany, must raise their growth rates.

There is, parenthetically, something of an anomaly here. No U.S. administration has ever been as well staffed at top levels, in the field of international economic policy, as the present one. The curious thing is that those people all seem to cancel each other out, leaving actual policy just about where it was in the Ford administration.

Unable to get any very satisfactory answers to their questions, the European governments have responded sensibly by making

their own decisions. The heads of the nine Common Market governments met a week ago in Copenhagen and devised a program of their own. It calls for, among other things, a sharp lift in growth rates over the next year. It seems quite possible that the European plan will be the base for the Bonn meeting this summer.

It is not easy to assess the U.S. economic policy at this moment, since it seems to be shifting. In Congress, the campaign against inflation is picking up momentum. There are increasingly strong indications that the House might scale down severely the income tax cut that President Carter has proposed. For the House to balk at a tax cut at any time, let alone in the spring of an election year, is a truly astounding change. It's happening, further, at a time when the nation's economic growth is already beginning to slow down a bit. There's a certain irony here. After months of U.S. exhortation, the West Germans have committed themselves to a fairly high growth target—just in time to see the U.S. government begin to turn toward a preoccupation with inflation.

It is fair to argue, in the Carter administration's behalf, that the rise in European wealth and power changes the traditional relationships. The United States no longer has the kind of protective responsibility, in economic policy, that it had when Europe was poor. It is not desirable or even possible that the initiative in this alliance should come routinely from the Western side of the Atlantic. But if the Atlantic economy is to work well, the governments are going to need a fairly clear idea of each other's intentions. The Carter administration does not seem to have found a way to deliver its message.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Lebanon Balance Sheet

The latest cycle of terror and counterattack in the Middle East is winding down, permitting a first assessment of gains and losses.

The crudest indicator of all is the body count. Israel lost some 30 soldiers in Lebanon and 37 civilians in Israel when the terrorists came ashore on March 11. The Palestine Liberation Organization has lost perhaps 200 guerrillas, including nine of the 11-member raiding party. No one knows how many Lebanese and Palestinian civilians died when Israeli forces devastated much of south Lebanon, but the estimates range up to several thousand. Thousands more fled to avoid that fate, most to Beirut, putting yet more strain on a Lebanese polity that has never really recovered from the civil war of 1975-76. They are now beginning to go back to their homes and farms. Many will find only ruins.

These results hardly represent an Israeli military victory. Nor is it likely that Israel is any more secure now against Palestinian terror. If the UN forces replacing Israelis in Lebanon do their job well—and only then—will Israeli towns across the border be more secure from Palestinian rocket attacks. But those attacks had not been frequent during the last year. And the few terrorists in recent years who have succeeded in reaching Israel came like the latest group, from the sea.

Although the Lebanon operation has not added to Israel's security, it has hurt Israel's effort to discredit the PLO. The Palestinian military forces conducted a disciplined, orderly retreat before the more numerous, better armed, more mobile Israeli forces. The PLO formations are virtually intact; their lost weapons will be quickly made up by their Soviet suppliers.

The Israelis in Lebanon used overwhelming firepower, including cluster-bomb munitions, to keep down their own losses. But the damage to Lebanese villages will do much to erase the horror felt universally over the terrorist raid near Tel Aviv. A month ago the

PLO was in eclipse, its terror and its leader, Yasser Arafat, condemned even in some corners of the Arab world. Two weeks later, Arafat was back on the front pages, poring over maps of Lebanon at the side of the Ghanaian general commanding the UN force. The PLO as a political force, and Arafat himself, have probably emerged strengthened. Thus bolstered, the PLO is likely once again to disrupt Lebanon's politics. Since the civil war, its activities have been severely circumscribed by the Syrian-led Arab peace-keeping forces. Now the Syrians may feel compelled to concede it more freedom to maneuver. And because the Israeli invasion directly strengthened the hands of the Lebanese Christian militias that are Israel's de facto allies, the danger of new destructive communal conflict is greater.

Perhaps the best thing to be said for Israel's action is that it did not set back by much the search for Middle East peace. But that is because the process has been virtually moribund for the past two months. Both the Egyptians and the Israelis have remained glued to positions so far apart that negotiations between them cannot for the moment be fruitful. Arab leaders were well aware that once the Palestinian commandos struck on the Tel Aviv highway some Israeli reprisal was inevitable, and their condemnations of it were little more than ritualistic.

For Israel's leaders, the results of the Lebanon invasion can only be dismaying. They had long planned such an operation to oust the PLO from southern Lebanon, and the Tel Aviv raid offered a convenient justification. But for a vast expenditure of resources and lives they achieved at best a marginal military success, brought devastation and new unrest to a neighboring country which they should wish to strengthen, and revived the political fortunes of the PLO. The unhappy sequence demonstrates again that there is no military solution to the Palestinian problem. The answer lies in politics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Italy on Trial

Aldo Moro's "trial" at the hands of his elitist torturers presumes him guilty from the outset. The aim is to force him to "admit" having brought Italy into shameful dependence on the multinationals. In spite of the official declarations of solidarity, much of the public reacted initially to Moro's kidnapping with a kind of malicious satisfaction—at last, one of the despised politicians had got what was coming to him. This attitude derives at least partly from the fact that for centuries Italy has seldom had a government with a real grassroots base. But it is fast becoming time for people to realize that unless

the voters themselves start to take an interest in making the republic work, the Red Brigades could destroy the system.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### The Turkish Proposals

"The Greek Cypriots will be ill advised to refuse discussion of the [Turkish] proposals once they have had a chance to study them. But the Turkish procedure of holding the actual text of the proposals in reserve, as if it were a reward that the Greek Cypriots had to earn by first returning to the conference table, seems bizarre."

—From the *Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

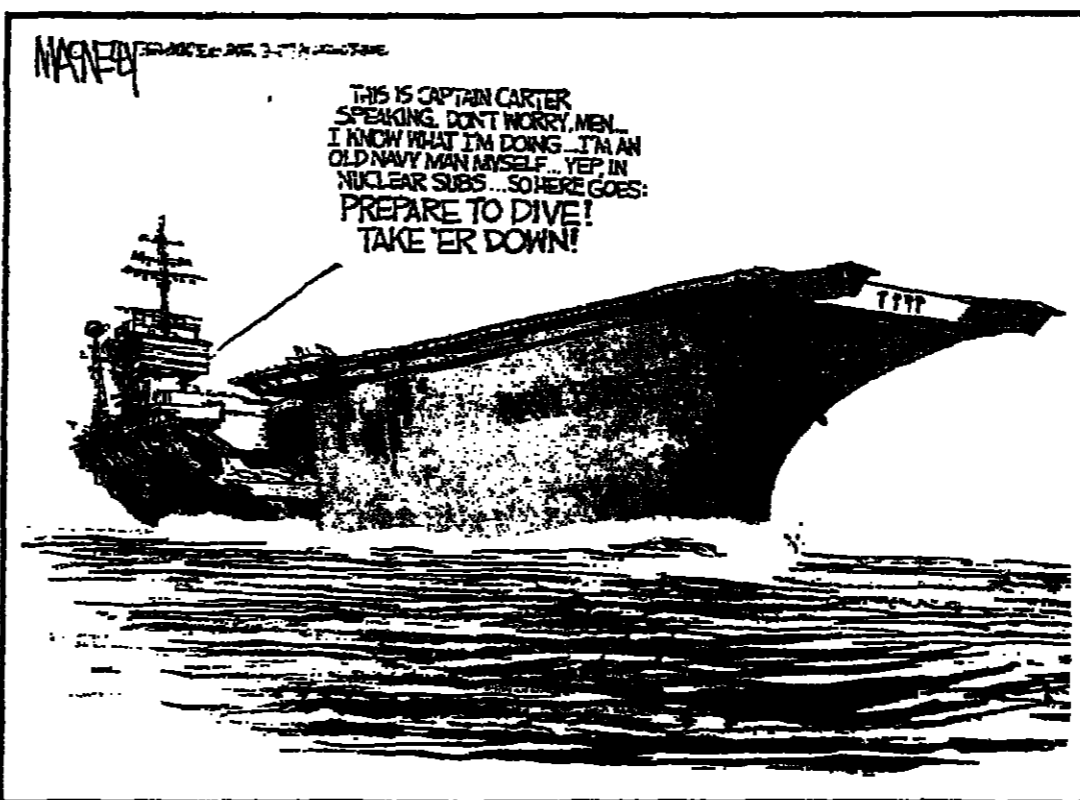
April 18, 1903

NEW YORK—In Rochester, N.Y., there was opened yesterday what is called the Western New York Old Maid's Convention. Miss Amelia Higgins was elected president, and in her introductory speech she said: "President Roosevelt believes in the rearing of large families. That is his opinion. He, himself, has a large family. That is his choice. But he should leave the question of having babies to the women of this great Republic. If they do not want to, that is their right."

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1928

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—The only immediate solution for vehicular traffic in the United States is to make it against the law to park a car during the rush hours and to limit the parking at other times to a maximum of 30 minutes, according to H. Winfield Chapin, president of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Co. of this city. "Here," he said, "we have done just this. Limit the parking all day long, and we noticed a definite improvement in traffic on the very first day of the law."



## Message of Warsaw Ghetto

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—In a final message thrown over the ghetto wall, the Jewish Combat Group declared: "We are fighting for life and for death. Our losses are huge: men, women, children are gunned down or die in the flames of the ghetto. Our end is near. But as long as we will be able to hold weapons in our hands, we will fight and we will defend ourselves. Our fate is inevitable, but we want it to be known by all that one day our blood will be avenged! Help those who escape at the last moment so that they may continue the struggle."

That was on April 26, 1943. On the eighth day of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. Twenty days later, SS Gen. Jürgen Stroop sent the following telegram to Hitler in Berlin: "Es gibt kein Judengetto in Warschau mehr." "The Jewish quarter of Warsaw has ceased to exist. The task that Hitler had ordered him to accomplish was done."

Although Jewish resistance in Warsaw began in 1940, it was only on Dec. 2, 1942, that the Jewish Combat Group was organized with members from a broad political spectrum of Communists to Zionists. Ari Wilner of the group said: "Not one of us will leave here alive. We are fighting not to save our lives but for human dignity."

Himmler arrived in Warsaw on Jan. 9, 1943, and toured the ghetto. All doubts then were removed; the order had been given to eradicate the ancient ghetto of Warsaw. And on Jan. 18, several battalions of Nazi police marched on the ghetto. But for the first time, they met with armed resistance and withdrew with heavy losses.

### Encircled

Then on Palm Sunday, April 18, 1943, the SS, German police and groups of collaborators, particularly known for their cruelty, made up of Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Latvians, encircled the ghetto.

The next day, April 19, was Hitler's birthday, and in honor of the Führer a first battalion of Waffen SS passed through the gates of the ghetto where it was greeted by a hail of bullets and grenades. The Jews were fighting back and the elite of the master race fell like dumplings. The ghetto was in arms and two flag flew from the highest of its buildings: one was white and blue for the Jews, the other red and white and it was that of the Poles.

The Aryan population of Warsaw, accustomed to seeing Jews die quietly and without protesting,

## Letters

### Higher Education

I could scarcely believe it when I read David Sloan's article (IHT, April 7) entitled, "Principles and the Halls of Ivory."

Here we are, with President Carter's "human rights" being insinuated into everything—international affairs, foreign and domestic relations, education, culture, society—and now U.S. universities are accepting "money" from the most repressive, savage and totalitarian regimes in the world today. Where are our principles? How can this situation be? Does money mean everything?

Here we have those only interested in maintaining themselves in power (human rights is a joke to them) and we actually receive them into our universities—a Marcos Chair, no less! A billion dollars a day can't legitimize these gangsters—how can reputable and respectable leaders of outstanding institutions of learning even touch this tainted money?

These university presidents should be dismissed from their "ivory towers" and banished from the academic community. What do foreign countries think of our accepting this type of bribe? The Russians must be howling with glee. What a hypocritical betrayal of human rights.

H.S. DANNENHAUER, London.

### Land Boom

If crossword compiler Eugene T. Malachuk ever decides to dabble in European real estate, he'd better find out the size of a hectare. In his puzzle (IHT, April 12) he gives it as 100 acres.

STEPHEN ECKARDT, Chatou, France.

went about its business trying to arrange for as happy an Easter celebration as could be had under the German occupation. The noise from the burning ghetto started the Poles. Some of the more courageous risked their lives to help the Jews in the ghetto, where each building had become a fortress, each street a battleground.

The Nazis and their collaborators advanced, but the Jews fought back from the buildings, beneath the ground, on the roofs, in the cellars and in the sewers. Stroop received an order to use every means at his disposition to wipe out the ghetto and liquidate its population. Tanks, artillery, flamethrowers were used in the battle, bombers cleaned up what remained and poison gas was sent through the sewers and cellars just in case any one had survived the holocaust.

### Proud

The headquarters of the Jewish Combat Group fell on May 8. Mordechai Anielewicz, commander of the group, his wife and their friends were killed in the final battle. Stroop was proud of his achievement; and to crown his victory over a civilian population, on May 16, he blew up the Great Synagogue on Tlomacka Street. Thus he celebrated the death of 3 million Polish Jews, the largest community of Jews in Europe before the war.

Western public opinion, and particularly that of the United States, refused to see what had happened. To alert the Western world, Schmuel Zygelboim, a leader of the Jewish Socialist party and a member of the Polish National Council in exile in London, committed suicide to denounce the "conspiracy of silence."

In his suicide note he wrote: "Watching without reacting the murder of millions of defenseless men, women and children, these countries [of the West] became the accomplices of the murderers. I hope that those who survive can achieve freedom with the Polish people in a world of liberty and socialist justice. I am certain that such a Poland can be born and that such a world does not exist."

Such a Poland has not been born and such a world does not exist.

Mr. Unger is a columnist with the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Comeback for the GOP?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The Republican party appears to be showing signs of life. Whether this argues longevity, or merely a remission, is on many people's minds. For one thing, there is... Carter. The disappointment is very nearly universal. Richard Reeves remarked a few years ago that there is one thing the American people will not tolerate in a presidential aspirant, and that is incompetence. That observation, so very keen, does not automatically dispose of the problem of Jimmy Carter, because he is not a presidential aspirant but a President. There is a tendency to assume that anyone who achieves the presidency is *ex ipso* competent; so that much that would not be excused in someone competing in a presidential primary is excused in a president.

Mr. Carter's handling of the neutron bomb issue, assuming a candidate disposed of such powers, would probably prove disqualifying. In the case of Carter, it diminishes confidence, but not mortality. No doubt Republicans will profit from presidential maladroitness, but not necessarily to the extent of the recapture of the White House.

Quantum Jump

Meanwhile the focus is on 1978, and the word is that candidates filing for Republican nominations are a quantum jump improvement over the candidates in 1974 and 1976, demoralized by Watergate and its aftermath. There is a new confidence, issuing in part from the evanescence of Carter's popularity; but also from a spirit of inventiveness.

Congressman Philip Crane has been to Youngstown, Ohio, to talk to leaders of the labor unions there, perhaps the first recognition by a prominent Republican of the existence of labor unions in our time. Congressman Jack Kemp of New York persists in pushing the most outrageous, exhilarating, seductive tax proposals since Henry George. William Simon's new book, "A Time for Truth," recalls Republi-

can homilies but does so in such a fresh light as to cause a genuine excitement in early readers. Moreover, here is a book by a former secretary of the Treasury dismissed as reactionary by jaded liberals who arrives on the scene with an introduction by Friedrich Hayek and a preface by Milton Friedman.

But even if the Republicans do well in the congressional elections, a question of considerable significance remains unanswered. It is this: In which direction will the people turn if in 1979 we suffer a grave recession? Exactly that is predicted, for instance, by Ronald Reagan. Already there are the awful harbingers of a renewed and vicious inflation that would bring unemployment and industrial listlessness. Traditionally, exasperation with the economy has brought favor for the left. This attitude traces to Roosevelt's New Deal, during which the idea was established that only Democrats had the heart to care and the mind to cope. The difference between 1929 and 1979 is at many levels. Today academic scholarship not only recognizes the obvious, namely that when all is said and done, President Roosevelt really didn't cope very well, unemployment persisting under his ministrations right up until the eve of the war. Modern economic scholarship also recognizes that many of the nostrums of economic progressivism worsen the situation rather than alleviate it.

The principal difference between then and now has been remarked by Prof. Friedman. For the first time perhaps in American history, the class of Americans that stands to suffer from inflation is greater than the class of Americans that stands to suffer from unemployment. Under existing circumstances, unemployment does not bring Americans to Grapes-of-Wrath poverty. Inflation, on the other hand, wipes out painfully achieved economic progress up and down the line. The question is

## Harry Debelius

### From Madrid:

There is little doubt that the Eurocommunist line will win out at the party congress...

MADRID — Lenin-Prize-winning poet Rafael Alberti, a native of the southwestern corner of Spain, recently addressed a political rally in Seville in connection with a meeting of leaders of the Spanish Communist party for the southern region of Andalusia. The white-haired bard drew Odes from the crowd of 20,000 for his three poems which were composed especially for the occasion. The first was dedicated to the legendary passion-flower of Spanish Communism, 84-year-old party President Dolores Ibarruri. The second was dedicated to the easygoing but long-suffering Andalusian people. And the third was in praise of Holy Week in Seville.

At the regional leaders' meeting, recommendations from the national party headquarters in Madrid to abandon the doctrine of Leninism in favor of something called "revolutionary Marxism" were approved without a quibble.

If doctrinal conflicts seem unimportant to the Andalusians, such is not the case throughout the rest of Spain, where veteran Communists are throwing verbal hammers and sickles at each other.

In the past, the row over orthodoxy would have led to purges and "excommunication," as it did in the 1960s, when the present secretary general of the Spanish Communist party, Santiago Carrillo, dared to criticize the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and was dumped by Moscow in favor of hardliner Enrique Lister.

### Splinter Group

Today Mr. Lister leads a small splinter group and Eurocommunist Carrillo is very much in charge of the mainline Spanish Communist party. But the quarrel over softening the ideological aggressiveness of Communism has caused walkouts, resignations and expulsions all over the country, as provincial and regional Communist party committees met to prepare for the first legal congress of the Spanish Communist party in Spain in four decades, to be held in Madrid from Wednesday to Sunday. Only one year after achieving legality, Mr. Carrillo's party is experiencing its most severe internal dispute since 1968, yet he is not worried.

The dissension within the ranks is not the result of ineptness on the part of the secretary general, but rather of his Eurocommunist concept of a party which can participate on equal footing with other parties in Western parliamentary democracy. Even more of a heretic than his counterparts in France and Italy, Messrs. Georges Marchais and Enrico Berlinguer, Mr. Carrillo has publicly renounced Leninism and its subsidiary tenet regarding the necessity of a dictatorship of the proletariat on the road to Marxist socialism.

He has weathered icy blasts from Moscow as well as from his comrades here and his record in the Spanish parliament shows him to be at least as much of an ally of Premier Suarez and his Union of the Democratic Center as he is of parliamentary opposition leader

Mr. Carrillo seems quite content with the internal situation of the Spanish Communist party in spite of the bitter quarrels. The fact that such discussions have come out into the open is, after all, a demonstration of the increasingly democratic structure of the party, and as such it is a boost for the image which he is trying to create.

There is little doubt that the Eurocommunist line will win out at the party congress, and that the dissidents will either accept party discipline or drift off to join a growing but still small minority of the extreme left.

The Spanish Communist party will probably come out of the congress more consolidated than ever, and at a critical moment for Spain, on the verge of approving a constitution, holding municipal elections and possibly choosing a new government.

Mr. Carrillo's ambition seems to be similar to that of the Italian Communists, to get into the government but not as a majority party. He has been urging a coalition government ever since he climbed up from the underground to legality; in that sense he can hardly be unhappy about the relationship which he has established with Premier Suarez, himself a determined advocate of a policy of consensus.

Consensus

That policy of consensus has not only increased Carrillo's respectability in the eyes of the Spanish public, it has also eroded the Premier's support from the right, a development which can hardly be a disappointment to the Communist leader, since it increases Mr. Suarez's reliance of the left for political support.

There is one important drawback to the inclusion of a Communist minister in any Spanish cabinet for the time being at least—a veto from the armed forces, in one form or another—and Mr. Carrillo knows it. His sights are set on more distant targets. Once the power of the generals and admirals has been limited by the constitution, reduced by attrition and weakened by the development of a more critical attitude on the part of those who take the orders in the military establishment rather than give them, his chances of getting into the government and staying there will be much better.

If and when that happens, it will be the day of the supreme test of Eurocommunism's avowed independence of Moscow.

FASHION

# The Big Four Dominate London in Doldrums

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 17 (IHT)—After Milan and Paris, both red-hot fashion capitals, London last weekend was as exciting as a cold cup of tea.

The trouble is that not much has happened here lately and the fashion news keeps rotating around the big four—Jean Muir, John Bates, Bill Gibb and Zandra Rhodes. But again, unlike Paris and Milan, there is not much young and little-known talent.

British designers are doing little to promote themselves. Both Bill Gibb and John Bates still produce gutsy shows, but Gibb's was ill-timed and collided with the tail end of the Paris collections. Jean Muir keeps holding her confidential collections in her equally confidential quarters, all nice and polite but hardly world-shaking.

As for Zandra Rhodes, who has a terrific, Fellinian personality as well as flamboyant clothes, she has moved the date of her show to June, a time which means nothing to the fashion world.

Instead of her usual, extravagant shows, she now has three or four people at a time in the basement of her shop on Grafton street. She claims it is more efficient that way. Efficient, perhaps, but as dull as a Sunday school lesson, especially when her business manager reels out in a no-nonsense voice: "And now, we're starting the painted felt coats."

## Love Affair

Part of the trouble with British designers is that they have discovered and fallen in love with America. The first to make a hit there was Zandra Rhodes, who has been spending a lot of time in the United States. She has scored handsomely with several lucrative contracts, including one for lingerie. Bill Gibb

## More Americans Get Divorces, Shun Altar

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Divorce and living together out of wedlock continue to show dramatic increases in U.S. society, the government reports.

The Census Bureau's annual report on Americans' marital status showed 1.5 million men and women living together out of wedlock as of March, 1977, the last month statistics were collected. And there were 84 divorces for every 1,000 people who were married, a 79 per cent increase in the last seven years.



Zandra Rhodes in Fellini makeup and her own design.

landish furs and produced a white Mongolian one that looked like a giant French poodle.

Another great romantic, Zandra Rhodes, is also trying to cover too much ground. For the first time, she showed a tiny, sporty collection called "Zandra 9 a.m." It consists of tweeds and flannels (mostly vests, over tunics, over pants), hardly what one expects from her.

She also handles knitwear and has huge, barwing-sleeved striped blouses over awkward, flared felt skirts.

After she finished trying to do everything to everybody, Miss Rhodes was her wonderful self again with a new, champagne-bubbled dress that swells like a cocoon then tightens just above the knees. The waist is pulled into shape with a half-belt, a wide satin sash that ties in front. Her felt coats, encrusted with felt art deco patterns, were also interesting.

At John Bates's, whose vision of womanhood is her ladyship with the expected touch of madness, capes swirled over knickerbockers or high-waisted torero pants. Another familiar theme was the stand-up, Byronic-collared white shirt worn with embroidered black leather pantsuits.

The news at Jean Muir's was the wide-shouldered clutch coat, which looked best in black leather. Miss Muir also did it out of boudoir-stuff fabric, with matching skirt.

The other new shape was the short, bony suede or leather blazer. Otherwise, Miss Muir keeps singing

her own lovely but slightly repetitious tune with soft jersey dresses, culottes, knickerbockers and delicate sundies. But there is the Muir fan who keeps collecting her clothes the way one collects Hermes scarves.

To her credit, it must also be said that in a country where shoddy clothes abound, Miss Muir never lets down her customer, and the perfect finish of her clothes is a delight.

## Worth Watching

One big notch below, but still worth watching: Janice Wainwright, who has added black and gold disco dresses to her embroidered velvet line; Ann Buck, the next best thing to Jean Muir, with her snake-trimmed jersey dresses; Juliet Dunn, with a medium-priced tweed and Liberty look; Salvador, deep into the black sequin revival; Roland Klien, with quilted chinz jackets and generally flattering clothes; Murray Arbed, expensive but instant-glamour evening clothes; and, finally, Manson, whose look is the closest to what was seen on the Continent, and the prices are lower because everything is made in Hong Kong.

As for the Japanese Yuki, who made his mark with beautifully draped dresses, he is, unfortunately, back to designing bread-and-butter ready-to-wear. But he will surface again with a 30-piece collection that he is whipping up for Savage's group in New York next month.

## Waverley Root

# Olive Shaped the Mediterranean World

"NO FRUIT tree," wrote an anonymous author in Gourmet magazine in November, 1969, "has exerted so profound an influence on the growth of civilization as the olive. It has provided the sustenance, the means for survival, in all the countries of the desert fringe in which it grows. The rich, oily fruits have shaped the whole character of the Mediterranean, the distinctive flavor of its food." The olive early became for the Mediterranean world, the "Horizon Cookbook" noted in 1968, "the basis of all cooking." No other fruit, it added, was as versatile.

These modern opinions followed venerable examples. Plato, a light eater (he had a delicate stomach but a discriminating one), decided that olives were his favorite food. "Except the vine," said Pliny, "there is no plant which bears a fruit of as great importance as the olive," and on another occasion he observed that "There are two liquids especially agreeable to the human body, wine inside and oil outside"—for the ancients anointed their bodies with olive oil, scented, as a perfume, in Pliny's time, but for a much more practical reason in Homer's—to keep warm in winter.

Women in particular, since they remained relatively inactive inside their houses, greased themselves with a thick coating of olive oil. It was the Homeric equivalent of milk.

These tributes to the importance of the olive may seem exaggerated to us, since we are conscious of it chiefly as one of many appetizers or garnishes of a limited number of dishes; or as a furnisher of oil for seasoning salads or for cooking, like any number of other oils which can be substituted for it.

## Principal Dish

But in ancient times the olive was not simply a preface to, or a decoration of, the principal dish of the meal, it was often the principal dish itself. Even today its oil is not merely one member of a family of indifferently interchangeable vegetable fats, but unique among them, alone in having a decided character, irreplaceable by others. It is in this role that the olive, over a period of 4,000 years or more, has shaped the cuisines of the Middle East, Greece, Italy, Spain and southern France as we know them today and as they are likely to remain, immutable, as long as the olive, a tree nearly immortal, lasts.

In the native land of the olive, the Mediterranean area, the diet was at first frugal and its variety limited; the importance of the olive was enhanced by a lack of competition. The everyday fare was bread

(or gruel) of wheat, barley or millet, made palatable by cheese (goat in Greece, sheep in Rome) or by vegetables, of which the commonest were all what we consider today as mere seasonings—garlic, onions and, of course, olives. Of this trio the oil-rich olive was the most nutritive.

In the Occident we have lost the habit of using the olive as a principal ingredient in our dishes, except in some olive-growing areas, including California, where they sometimes play an important role in egg or cheese combinations, and where olive bread is made from baking powder, biscuit, dough mixed with chopped olives and cooked in a pan greased with olive oil. (In Mexico, chopped olives sometimes go into tamales.)

## Cleanser and Medicine

In ancient times, not only was olive oil a sort of liquid undergarment to trap body heat or a perfume (we have found other cosmetic uses for it today, to counteract dry skin or dry hair, for example), but it was also a cleanser; the ancients had no soap and used olive oil instead.

It was a medicine, too, which Homeric Greeks, Biblical Hebrews and ancient Romans believed capable of penetrating the skin and communicating health and longevity through it (and today we know that the olive tree contains salicylic acid, the active principle in aspirin). Burned in earthenware lamps, olive oil provided the most convenient source of light.

The olive is a hardwood tree, whose close-grained whorled wood is both beautiful and strong; the Bible tells us it was employed in constructing the tabernacle in Solomon's temple, and in Hawaii it was used in earlier times to make spear shafts and in more recently for adz handles, both of which require sturdy wood.

Many foods—tuna, sardines, anchovy fillets—are preserved today in olive oil, and in Spain, in the absence of refrigeration, meat is sometimes kept from spoiling by being immersed in it.

## Tree of Life

In the ancient world, at the subsistence-farming level, a single large tree would give an average family all the fruit it could eat and all the oil it needed for cooking, lighting and anointing the body. (In our own time, olives were so vital for existence in parts of the island of Corfu that the price paid for a parcel of land did not depend on its

acreage, but on the number of olive trees growing on it.)

Olive oil was one of the most important commodities in international commerce for many centuries in ancient times, but it was also important to ancient ecology.

"At the beginning of the 6th century BC," Reay Tannahill wrote in "Food in History," "Solon forbade the export of any agricultural produce other than olive oil. Such fibrous-rooted trees as remained were felled for the sake of the olive, whose deep-striking tap roots soaked up the moisture far down in the limestone and did nothing to knit, conserve or feed the topsoil. By the 4th century BC, Plato was gloomily contrasting the bare white limestone of the Attic countryside he knew with the green meadows, woods and springs of the past. The pure and brilliant light which is so startling a characteristic of Greece today had been bought at the expense of the trees which had once kept the land fertile."

The aspect of Greece today is the work of the olive.

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1977 San Remo Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1977 Canadian Rally	Fiat of Italy
1977 Sveitsi Rally, Finland	Fiat of Italy
1977 Valli di Romagna Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1977 Antibes Rally, France	Fiat of Italy
1977 Gargano Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1977 Nurmi Rally, Finland	Fiat of Italy
1977 Bordeaux/South West, France	Fiat of Italy
1977 New Zealand Rally	Fiat of Italy
1977 12 Heures de l'Est, Belgium	Fiat of Italy
1977 Mantova Rally, Finland	Fiat of Italy
1977 Portugal Rally	Fiat of Italy
1976 Tulip Rally, Holland	Fiat of Italy
1976 Helsinki Rally, Finland	Fiat of Italy
1976 1000 Lakes Rally, Finland	Fiat of Italy
1976 San Giacomo di Roburent Rally	Fiat of Italy
1976 Elba Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1976 Canadian Winter Rally	Fiat of Italy

EVENT	WINNER
1975 Valli Piacentine Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1975 1000 Trabucchi Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1975 Critérium de l'Ouest, France	Fiat of Italy
1975 Portugal Rally	Fiat of Italy
1975 Poland Rally	Fiat of Italy
1975 San Giacomo di Roburent Rally	Fiat of Italy
1975 Jugoslavia Rally	Fiat of Italy
1975 Firestone Rally, Spain	Fiat of Italy
1975 Costa Brava Rally, Spain	Fiat of Italy
1975 European Rally Championship	Fiat of Italy
1974 Liburna Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1974 1000 Trabucchi Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1974 Tour of Belgium	Fiat of Italy
1974 Friuli Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1974 San Martino di Castrozza Rally	Fiat of Italy
1974 Portugal Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1974 Canadian Winter Rally	Fiat of Italy
1974 Snow and Ice Rally, France	Fiat of Italy
1974 Chamonix Rally, France	Fiat of Italy

EVENT	WINNER
1973 Highlands Rally, Canada	Fiat of Italy
1973 Eastern Alps Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1973 Poland Rally	Fiat of Italy
1973 Canadian Winter Rally	Fiat of Italy
1973 Bulgaria Rally	Fiat of Italy
1973 Jugoslavia Rally	Fiat of Italy
1972 Austrian Alps Rally	Fiat of Italy
1972 Jugoslavia Rally	Fiat of Italy
1972 Poland Rally	Fiat of Italy
1972 1000 Minutes Rally, Austria	Fiat of Italy
1972 Semperit Rally, Austria	Fiat of Italy
1972 Acropolis Rally, Greece	Fiat of Italy
1972 Four Regions Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1972 Hessen Rally, W. Germany	Fiat of Italy
1972 Elba Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1972 Costa Brava Rally, Spain	Fiat of Italy
1972 European Rally Championship	Fiat of Italy
1972 Mitropa Cup	Fiat of Italy
1971 Elba Rally, Italy	Fiat of Italy
1970 Italian Rally Championship	Fiat of Italy

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## Japan Trade Surplus Up 84.5% for Year

By Andrew H. Malcom

TOKYO, April 17 (NYT)—Japan reported record trade figures today, ending its most recent fiscal year with a current-account surplus of \$14.13 billion, a sum 40-percent higher than the last official estimate. Announcement of the politically sensitive figure, which was three times the previous year's surplus, came just 16 days before Premier Takeo Fukuda is to meet with President Carter in Washington to discuss the economic situation. High on the agenda will be the strained trade ties between the two nations. In January they signed a bilateral agreement in which Japan agreed to trim its mounting surplus and increase its imports to more equitably share the burdens and benefits of an unstable world economy. The figures released today, which expand and confirm others released over the weekend, show that three months after the agreement to change direction, Japan's exports continue at a record-setting pace while imports continue to lag.

The figures also set the scene for renewed increase of tensions between Japan, the non-communist world's second largest economic power, and its global trading partners, especially the United States and the Common Market. Japanese officials, as well as bankers and diplomats here, say they fear the figures will ignite renewed protectionist demands abroad against Japanese products as well as further upward pressures on the value of the yen and downward pressures on the dollar's value. The yen, which earlier this month set a postwar high of 218 to the dollar, closed here today at 220 to the dollar.

The calm reaction in the foreign exchange market helped prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange reach a postwar record, high Reuters reported. The stock market surge was led by export-oriented issues. The market average closed at 5,544.61, topping the previous high set earlier this month of 5,527.90. Dealers said investors were taking cash out of banks and bonds because of falling interest rates to buy shares.

Late Saturday, with advance knowledge of the new figures, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced it would take official steps to curb exports if they became political problems. This "threat" was received with considerable skepticism in the diplomatic community here since it was understood to mean that Japan's major successful exports—the makers of automobiles, motorcycles, electronic items, office equipment, watches and cameras—should hold exports to last year's totals, which were postwar records themselves.

Ironically, widespread talk of such controls, potential though they may be, may have helped contribute to the record exports in March, the last month in the 1977 fiscal year.

### Explanations Offered

Finance Ministry officials, seeking to explain what has become an embarrassment of riches, claimed today that many manufacturers here and buyers overseas rushed orders last month to beat threatened controls and to help boost the last year's total sales figures, which traditionally form the basis of determining a company's export share under export controls. Other reasons offered included a lag in the effects of an appreciated yen, an inflated dollar figure due to be appreciated yet, the coincidental deliveries of several large-ticket items in plant exports, the deliveries of seven ships totaling 180 million during March for corporate tax advantages, a desire to beat a Pacific freight-rate hike April 1, and a fear among exporters of a longshoremen's strike on the West Coast this summer.

Last month's trade figures showed exports at a record \$8.6 billion, 22-percent higher in dollar terms than March last year, while imports showed no growth at \$5.5 billion. The resulting \$3.1 billion trade surplus was a monthly postwar record, as was the \$2.4 billion surplus in the current account, which is the sum of exports and imports plus insurance, overseas travel costs and interest payments.

For fiscal 1977, Japan sold \$3.23 billion overseas and bought \$2.65 billion in imports, about 80 percent of which was raw materials. The year's trade surplus, another postwar record, was \$20.57 billion, an increase of 84.5 percent over the previous year. The current-account surplus was \$14.13 billion, also a record.

### Exports to U.S. Soar

Exports to the United States in March totaled \$2.19 billion, a 32.6-percent increase in dollar terms over March 1977, while U.S. imports totaled \$1.14 billion, a 10-percent drop. For the fiscal year, exports to the United States were \$11.29 billion, a 30.4-percent jump, while imports totaled \$12.39 billion, an increase of 0.8 percent. The key part of the January bilateral agreement was a commitment by Japan to reduce its current-account surplus to \$6 billion in the current 1978 fiscal year. Independent economists considered

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

## Ford Raises Compacts' Prices 1.9%

### Toyota Boosts Price; Imports to U.S. Rise

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP-DJ)—Ford Motor increased today the suggested retail prices of its compacts, Pinto, Mustang II and Mercury Bobcat, an average 1.9 percent, or \$94.

Ford said the increases would partially recover increased costs for labor and materials which it said were not fully recovered when it introduced the cars last fall. Ford reduced prices on these models at that time to improve their price position with imported small cars.

However, prices of imports have risen in recent months due to the continuing decline of the dollar. As a result, U.S. automakers have taken the opportunity to raise their prices.

Meanwhile, the deterioration of the dollar against the yen is again pushing up prices on Toyota's cars and trucks, this time by an average of \$253 a unit, or 5.4 percent—the second increase in less than eight weeks announced by the maker of the top-selling U.S. import, and the fourth since the 1978 models were introduced about six months ago.

Toyota's lowest-priced model is now \$300 more expensive than the cheapest comparable domestic car. The latest Toyota boost, for example, follows a \$244-a-unit, or 3.9-percent increase, announced by Volkswagen. It probably will be followed soon by further increases on other foreign models sold in the United States.

Many U.S. auto executives have been predicting for some time that these soaring foreign-car prices would dampen demand for imports, but so far that has not happened. In the first three months of this year, foreign car sales rose 6.5 percent while domestic auto sales decreased slightly. Foreign auto makers have taken about 19 percent of the total U.S. market, up from 17.4 percent in last year's first quarter, and slightly more than the 18.5-percent share for all of 1977.

Sterling eased to \$1.8515 from \$1.8555, but gained against Continental currencies.

Though the dollar rose against all the major European currencies and yen, the Canadian dollar rose to 0.8697 U.S. cents from 0.8674 cents. In Ottawa, the government reported that industrial production in February rose 0.9 percent, putting the index at a seasonally adjusted 125.7 compared to January's 124.6.

## EEC Supports IMF Plan Swapping Dollar for SDR

LUXEMBOURG, April 17 (NYT)—European eyes are now firmly fixed on Washington to see if the Carter administration is prepared to accept a major reduction in the world role of the dollar when the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund meets in Mexico City on April 29-30. This, together with rival West German stonewalling of demands from its European partners to accelerate its economic growth, is the main message emerging from a meeting of EEC finance ministers held here today.

Today's session evidenced strong European support for an IMF scheme to exchange dollars against special drawing rights (SDRs), one of the major points on the Mexico agenda, according to a ministerial participant at this top-level meeting.

The aim of an international agreement later this month on the so-called IMF "substitution account," he claimed, would be to enable dollars to be "drained off" the market by the issue of SDRs. The effect of such a move would be to reduce the world reserve role of the dollar by diversifying it into SDRs, an internationally controlled currency mechanism.

Expressing concern at the dollar's instability and "the atomic cloud of footloose funds" now wracking international money markets, a top U.K. official claimed here that the scheme would allow the West's central bankers to gradually unload their dollar reserves.

A further move agreed by ministers here today was to push for a substantial increase in the interest rate of SDRs, thus making them a more attractive investment vehicle. The EEC goes to Mexico City with a joint position calling for an increase in SDR interest rates from a level of 60 percent to 80 percent of the average rate currently offered on a "basket" of leading international currencies, including the dollar, yen and Deutsche mark.

Ministerial sources note that the last U.S. administration was "totally hostile" to a move which would reduce the dollar's world role, and they add that Washington's present posture is not clearly defined. West Germany, alone among the EEC governments, also appears to have its doubts about the IMF scheme, fearing that it will increase international liquidity and thereby fuel inflation.

European hopes of a positive response from Bonn to the recent call by EEC leaders for accelerated Eu-

ropean growth also ran into the traditional West German cold shower at today's meeting. According to sources close to Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, the unofficial West German growth target for 1979 is only 4.5 percent, while the same officials calculated that 6-percent growth would be needed to haul the rest of West Germany's partners up to their declared collective target of 4.5 percent, which today's meeting optimistically hoped would be achieved by the middle of next year.

A top U.K. aide, responding to the obduracy of Bonn's negative response to international demands for accelerated economic expansion, stressed that no further growth effort would be forthcoming from Britain until Bonn first showed willingness to move.

Meanwhile, ministers proved lukewarm on plans to create a European monetary zone and currency as an alternative to the reserve role traditionally held by the embattled dollar.

Measures to create a European monetary zone and currency as an alternative to the reserve role traditionally held by the embattled dollar.

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### Poll Cites Imports' Quality

## Americans Questioning U.S. Ability to Compete

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17 (AP-DJ)—A deep concern about the ability of the United States to compete economically emerged in a two-hour panel discussion with citizens and an accompanying telephone poll of 209 persons conducted here recently for the Wall Street Journal.

The subjects covered ranged from U.S. economic power and the decline of the dollar to the quality of foreign products, the effect of imports on U.S. jobs and protectionism versus free trade.

Half the 16-member panel was chosen at random. The others were picked because they work in jobs affected by international trade—a foreign-exchange dealer, a factory worker, a farmer. The telephone poll provided a comparison of the panel's views with a representative opinion sampling in metropolitan Indianapolis, an area frequently used for market-research tests because of its "average-ness."

### U.S. Economic Power Seen Declining

The views expressed in the panel and in the poll largely coincided. In both cases, the majority agreed that U.S. economic power is declining (56 percent) and that foreign competition is strengthening.

The discussion and the poll uncovered these significant findings: • Growing acceptance of imports and a widespread view that the quality of many of them—especially autos, electronics equipment and shoes—meets or exceeds that of U.S.-made items. Of those polled, 46 percent think the quality of imports is improving—with 63 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 34 holding that view. Asked why they buy imports, 20 percent cited "quality," 37 percent "price" and 13 percent "both."

• Substantial sentiment, especially among union members and their families, for government action to restrict the inflow of foreign products. Some 58 percent of those surveyed believed imports should be curbed, while 32 percent favored free trade and 10 percent were uncertain. This finding is strikingly similar to one made in a nationwide poll of 2,000 persons late last year.

• Protectionist attitudes are milder among younger adults, the more affluent and professional people because of their desire for quality foreign products and their awareness that import restrictions add to domestic inflation. Erecting trade barriers is "a costly luxury," says a 32-year-old foreign exchange dealer.

Many panelists replied that they are worried about the dollar's slide on foreign-exchange markets and offered solid reasons for concern. An industrial-fasteners worker said: "With the declining dollar, the Volkswagen Rabbit went up in price. Well, the U.S. manufacturer shortly after raised the Chevette price, again increasing our inflation."

## Banco di Roma Net Rises

ROME, April 17 (AP-DJ)—Banco di Roma's net income rose 30 percent in 1977 to 6.5 billion lire (about \$7.6 million) from 5 billion lire the previous year, the bank said today.

Deposits totaled 1.56 trillion lire at end-1977, up 1 percent from the previous year. Outstanding loans rose 13.7 percent to 946 billion lire. The board will ask shareholders to increase registered capital 30 billion lire to 70 billion lire. Two-thirds of the new issue would be distributed free to shareholders while the rest would be sold to them at par value. Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the state holding company, has an 89.2-percent interest in the bank.

Many U.S. auto executives have been predicting for some time that these soaring foreign-car prices would dampen demand for imports, but so far that has not happened. In the first three months of this year, foreign car sales rose 6.5 percent while domestic auto sales decreased slightly. Foreign auto makers have taken about 19 percent of the total U.S. market, up from 17.4 percent in last year's first quarter, and slightly more than the 18.5-percent share for all of 1977.

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## NYSE Soars on Record Volume

### Foreign Buying Cited as Impetus

NEW YORK, April 17 (IHT)—Wall Street repeated Friday's record-breaking performance as prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed sharply across the board sending volume to its highest level in history.

But the Dow Jones industrial average, which had been up by more than 22 points shortly after mid-session, began a slow and steady retreat in the final hour, closing at 810.12 up 14.99 points.

Volume rose to 63.51 million shares, surpassing the previous record set only Friday of 52.28 million shares.

Advancing issues led declines by 1,113-to-475. Prices also surged on the American Stock Exchange. The market-value index closed up 1.06 at 135.75, but was down from more than a 1.25-point gain earlier in the day. Amex stock volume was 6.18 million shares, the highest since Feb. 24, 1976 when 6.36 million shares were traded.

Analysts said one of the characteristics of today's trading was the heavy demand by foreign investors. This was encouraged by the sharp gains of the dollar in the foreign-exchange market.

"Today's surge is a continuation of Friday and the news that inspired Friday's market—the rise in production, good auto sales, the basic money supply figure, and that the administration isn't going to resort to controls to combat inflation—still holds for this one," one analyst said.

"Institutions by and large had been shying away from stocks and going into bonds and short-term money instruments, making it ap-

### Options Trading Initially Light In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, April 17 (Reuters)—Turnover on the European Options Exchange in the first full week of trading was just over 3,000 contracts. An exchange spokesman said this was a satisfactory level, though a daily turnover of 7,000 is regarded as break-even point.

Daily turnover ranged between 400 and 500 contracts, which is by no means disappointing, considering options in shares of British-based companies were virtually untraded, he said.

A U.S. floor broker said business was a little slower than he hoped, but this was not unexpected in the first week and compares favorably with the initial trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

He said dealers are still optimistic but the general public has not become involved.

The market is so thin at the moment that any large order could cause an over-reaction, he said.

changes in the dollar," he said. "The dollar's prolonged decline has been a distraction, drawing attention away from the more basic goodness of America."

"Last week, foreign money came in in size and it was a signal for other investors to do the same," he said. "I see this as continuing for some time." Although other analysts explained that most of the volume was the result of institutional trading.

Corporate earnings, which in many cases came in higher than expected, also encouraged buying, they said.

## U.S. Asks Supreme Court To Uphold Fed's Secrecy

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT)—The Justice Department has asked the Supreme Court to over-rule a decision that the Federal Reserve must announce its monetary policy directives—specifically, goals for money-supply growth and its target for one type of interest rate—so they are made rather than withholding the information for a month as is now done.

Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr. told the court that allowing immediate public access to the Fed's directives affecting the money supply "threatens to disrupt important economic policy without any corresponding public benefits."

Goals for money-supply size and interest rates on federal funds—overnight reserves that banks lend to one another and which affect all interest rates—set by the Fed's Open Market Committee are currently not announced until after the group's following monthly meeting. Until the current lawsuit was filed, they were kept secret for about three months.

In the past two years, two courts have ruled that the Freedom of Information Act requires "current" and prompt disclosure of committee decisions affecting the money supply, despite government warnings of dire economic consequences.

In papers filed with the Supreme Court last week, Mr. McCree said that disclosing policy as it is reached "threatens a serious impairment of the Federal Reserve System's open market operations, its most important monetary policy instrument to help achieve the nation's economic goals. Immediate disclosure of these instructions would affect market conditions in unintended and undesirable ways, and hence it would frustrate the committee's attempts to control the money supply," he predicted.

If open market directives are made public while they are still in

force, "it is likely to enable sophisticated market participants engaged in the speculative trading of government securities to gain unfair profit and advantages," the government brief said.

The Justice Department said the Treasury Department had estimated it would cost the government an additional \$300 million a year if the committee's directives were released immediately, because interest rates would fluctuate more sharply and underwriters, with resulting higher risks, would have to raise their rates.

The government also suggested that, under the lower courts' ruling, decisions by other government agencies would have to be revealed as they are made, which "inevitably would inhibit effective execution of the agency's policy."

In 1975, David Merrill, a student at the Georgetown University Law Center who wanted to study Open Market Committee operations, filed a Freedom of Information Act suit to obtain committee decisions as they are reached. Lower courts rejected the argument that the committee's decisions fell within an exception to the act's requirement for publication.

## Company Reports

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	1978	1977	
Oper. Net	102.50	82.80	
Per Share	0.70	0.57	
Net Income	102.50	83.00	
Per Share	0.70	0.57	

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

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51	1320	2948	4448	5926	7396	8953	10481	12111	13581	15179	16771	18324	19824	21301	22781	24261
101	1586	3038	4597	5976	7445	8950	10662	12310	13880	15479	16872	18404	19771	21300	22779	24258
151	1852	3288	4847	6226	7695	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
198	1667	3198	4666	6073	7544	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
247	1777	3288	4756	6164	7695	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
294	1777	3288	4756	6164	7695	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
346	1814	3288	4756	6226	7695	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
393	1814	3288	4756	6226	7695	9101	10813	12461	14031	15629	17022	18554	19921	21300	22669	24100
444	1911	3380	4850	6318	7788	9394	11044	12633	14223	15813	17403	18993	20583	22173	23763	25353
492	1961	3429	4999	6388	7837	9441	11093	12682	14272	15862	17452	19042	20632	22222	23812	25402
540	1961	3429	4999	6388	7837	9441	11093	12682	14272	15862	17452	19042	20632	22222	23812	25402
591	2059	3527	4997	6466	7935	9541	11190	12649	14240	15870	17460	19050	20640	22230	23820	25410
640	2108	3577	4998	6514	7984	9589	11239	12698	14289	15919	17509	19099	20689	22279	23869	25459
689	2108	3577	4998	6514	7984	9589	11239	12698	14289	15919	17509	19099	20689	22279	23869	25459
737	2206	3674	5143	6613	8083	9685	11337	12796	14387	15997	17587	19177	20767	22357	23947	25537
785	2206	3674	5143	6613	8083	9685	11337	12796	14387	15997	17587	19177	20767	22357	23947	25537
833	2206	3674	5143	6613	8083	9685	11337	12796	14387	15997	17587	19177	20767	22357	23947	25537
884	2206	3674	5143	6613	8083	9685	11337	12796	14387	15997	17587	19177	20767	22357	23947	25537
932	2303	3772	5241	6711	8182	9941	11435	12894	14485	16075	17665	19255	20845	22435	24025	25615
984	2303	3772	5241	6711	8182	9941	11435	12894	14485	16075	17665	19255	20845	22435	24025	25615
1032	2303	3772	5241	6711	8182	9941	11435	12894	14485	16075	17665	19255	20845	22435	24025	25615
1083	2451	3920	5349	6881	8464	10094	11473	12944	14531	16086	17631	19236	20851	22466	24081	25696
1134	2451	3920	5349	6881	8464	10094	11473	12944	14531	16086	17631	19236	20851	22466	24081	25696
1185	2451	3920	5349	6881	8464	10094	11473	12944	14531	16086	17631	19236	20851	22466	24081	25696
1236	2548	4066	5537	7007	8513	10140	11521	13090	14539	16083	17703	19172	20661	22152	23643	25134
1289	2548	4066	5537	7007	8513	10140	11521	13090	14539	16083	17703	19172	20661	22152	23643	25134
1342	2647	4115	5584	7053	8660	10240	11623	13189	14637	16181	17801	19270	20759	22250	23740	25231
1395	2647	4115	5584	7053	8660	10240	11623	13189	14637	16181	17801	19270	20759	22250	23740	25231
1448	2744	4213	5683	7153	8758	10339	11716	13287	14735	16279	17899	19368	20857	22348	23839	25330
1501	2744	4213	5683	7153	8758	10339	11716	13287	14735	16279	17899	19368	20857	22348	23839	25330
1554	2841	4312	5782	7252	8857	10438	11815	13386	14834	16378	17998	19467	20956	22447	23938	25439
1607	2841	4312	5782	7252	8857	10438	11815	13386	14834	16378	17998	19467	20956	22447	23938	25439
1660	2938	4410	5880	7350	8956	10537	11914	13484	14932	16476	18096	19585	21043	22534	24025	25516
1713	2938	4410	5880	7350	8956	10537	11914	13484	14932	16476	18096	19585	21043	22534	24025	25516
1766	3035	4508	5978	7448	9055	10636	12013	13583	15053	16523	18103	19683	21263	22843	24423	26003
1819	3035	4508	5978	7448	9055	10636	12013	13583	15053	16523	18103	19683	21263	22843	24423	26003
1872	3132	4606	6076	7546	9154	10735	12112	13682	15152	16622	18202	19782	21362	22942	24522	26102
1925	3132	4606	6076	7546	9154	10735	12112	13682	15152	16622	18202	19782	21362	22942	24522	26102
1978	3229	4704	6174	7644	9253	10834	12211	13781	15251	16721	18301	19881	21461	23041	24621	26181
2031	3229	4704	6174	7644	9253	10834	12211	13781	15251	16721	18301	19881	21461	23041	24621	26181
2084	3326	4802	6272	7742	9352	10933	12310	13880	15350	16820	18400	19980	21540	23120	24700	26260
2137	3326	4802	6272	7742	9352	10933	12310	13880	15350	16820	18400	19980	21540	23120	24700	26260
2190	3423	4900	6370	7840	9451	11032	12409	13979	15449	16919	18500	20080	21660	23240	24820	26340
2243	3423	4900	6370	7840	9451	11032	12409	13979	15449	16919	18500	20080	21660	23240	24820	26340
2296	3520	4998	6468	7938	9550	11131	12508	14078	15548	17018	18600	20180	21760	23360	24940	26420
2349	3520	4998	6468	7938	9550	11131	12508	14078	15548	17018	18600	20180	21760	23360	24940	26420
2402	3617	5096	6566	8036	9649	11230	12607	14177	15647	17117	18700	20280	21860	23460	25040	26500
2455	3617	5096	6566	8036	9649	11230	12607	14177	15647	17117	18700	20280	21860	23460	25040	26500
2508	3714	5194	6664	8134	9748	11329	12706	14276	15746	17216	18800	20380	21960	23560	25140	26580
2561	3714	5194	6664	8134	9748	11329	12706	14276	15746	17216	18800	20380	21960	23560	25140	26580
2614	3811	5292	6762	8232	9847	11428	12805	14375	15845	17315	18900	20480	22060	23660	25240	26660
2667	3811	5292	6762	8232	9847	11428	12805	14375	15845	17315	18900	20480	22060	23660	25240	26660
2720	3908	5390	6860	8330	9946	11527	12904	14474	15944	17414	19000	20580	22160	23760	25340	26740
2773	3908	5390	6860	8330	9946	11527	12904	14474	15944	17414	19000	20580	22160	23760	25340	26740
2826	4005	5488	6958	8428	10045	11626	13003	14573	16043	17513	19100	20680	22260	23860	25440	26820
2879	4005	5488	6958	8428	10045	11626	13003	14573	16043	17513	19100	20680	22260	23860	25440	26820
2932	4102	5586	7056	8526	10144	11725	13102	14672	16142	17612	19200	20780	22360	23960	25540	26900
2985	4102	5586	7056	8526	10144	11725	13102	14672	16142	17612	19200	20780	22360	23960	25540	26900
3038	4200	5684	7154	8624	10243	11824	13201	14771	16241	17711	19300	20880	22460	24060	25640	27000
3091	4200	5684	7154	8624	10243	11824	13201	14771	16241	17711	19300	20880	22460	24060	25640	27000
3144	4297	5782	7252	8722	10342	11923	13300	14870	16340	17810	19400	20980	22560	24160	25740	27100
3197	4297	5782	7252	8722	10342	11923	13300	14870	16340	17810	19400	20980	22560	24160	25740	27100
3250	4394	5880	7350	8820	10441	12022	13400	14969	16439	17909	19500	21080	22660	24260	25840	27200
3303	4394	5880	7350	8820	10441	12022	13400	14969	16439	17909	19500	21080	22660	24260	25840	27200
3356	4491	5978	7448	8918	10540	12121	13500	15068	16538	18008	19600	21180	22760	24360	25940	27300
3409	4491	5978	7448	8918	10540	12121	13500	15068	16538	18008	19600	21180	22760	24360	25940	27300
3462	4588	6076	7546	9016	10639	12220	13600	15167	16637	18107	19700	21280	22860	24460	26040	27400
3515	4588	6076	7546	9016	10639	12220	13600	15167	16637	18107	19700	21280	22860	24460	26040	27400
3568	4685	6174	7644	9114	10738	12319	13700	15266	16736	18206	19800	21380	22960	24560	26140	27500
3621	4685	6174	7644	9114	10738	12319	13700	15266	16736	18206	19800	21380	22960	24560	26140	27500
3674	4782	6272	7742	9212	10837	12418	13800	15365	16835	18305	19900	21480	23060	24660	26240	27600
3727	4782	6272	7742	9212	10837	12418	13800	15365	16835	18305	19900	21480	23060	24660	26240	27600
3780	4879	6370	7840	9310	10936	12517	13900	15464	16934	18404	20000	21580	23160	24760		

**Bonds not listed above are not affected by this redemption**

Bonds so designated for redemption will become due and payable on 15th May 1978 in the currency of the United States of America at the office of the principal Paying Agent Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. 7 Princes Street, London or, at the holders option at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. Corporate Trust Office New York or at the Principal Office at Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Payment of the redemption price of the Bonds called will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds with Coupons No. 7 and subsequent coupons attached. Coupon No. 6 should be detached and encashed in the usual manner.

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Amsterdam, 11th April, 1978.



# Forsch Pitches a No-Hitter As Cardinals Beat Phillies

By Deane McGowen

ST. LOUIS, April 17 (AP)—Bob Forsch pitched the major league's first no-hit game of the season yesterday as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 5-0.

This was the first no-hitter in St. Louis ball park since Jesse Haines beat the Boston Braves on July 17, 1924. It was also the first no-hitter by a Cardinal pitcher since Bob Gibson beat the Pirates in Pittsburgh on Aug. 14, 1971.

Forsch, winning his third straight game of the season, allowed only three base runners, two on walks and one on an error. The right-hander, who was a 20-game winner last season, retired the first 13

batters before walking Richie Hebner in the fifth. He also walked Greg Luzinski with two out in the seventh.

## One Close Call

The closest Forsch came to yielding a hit was a hard grounder by Garry Maddox to open the eighth. The ball skipped under the glove of Ken Reitz at third base, and he was given an error on the play.

In the ninth, Forsch secured the no-hitter by getting Jay Johnstone, a pinch-hitter, back to the plate and Larry Bowa on ground balls.

The Cardinals took a 1-0 lead in the fourth on doubles by Ted Simmons and Reitz off Randy Lerch. A three-run double by Roger Freed in the sixth gave St. Louis a 4-0

lead, and the Cardinals picked up their final run in the eighth on a bases-loaded walk to Dan Iorg, a pinch-hitter.

Forsch, who struck out three, was tagged for long fly balls by Mike Schmidt in the first, third and seventh.

The pitcher, a native of Sacramento, Calif., recovered from leg and back injuries last season to become the first St. Louis 20-game winner since 1971. He had a 20-7 mark.

Forsch said he was aware of the situation after the sixth inning "because the guys stopped talking to me." He said his fastball was "moving real well" and his breaking pitches "were snapping off."

"I didn't give them anything too good to hit," he added.

"I threw fastballs to Schmidt," he said of the batter's long outs, "I pitched to his strength, but I was lucky because he hit the ball where the outfielders could reach it."

## Cubs 5, Pirates 1

At Chicago, Greg Gross hit a pair of run-scoring singles, Ivan DeJesus collected a single and two doubles and Rick Reuschel pitched his first complete game, a five-hitter, to post his second victory in three starts, 5-1, Chicago over Pittsburgh.

## Giants 8, Padres 4

At San Diego, Willie McCovey's three-run homer in the first inning triggered San Francisco to an 8-4 victory over San Diego. It was the 40-year-old McCovey's second homer of the season and the 495th of his career and it followed singles by Larry Herndon and Bill Madlock.

## Astros 4, Reds 3

At Houston, Enos Cabell's two-out single in the 13th inning drove in Jimmy Sexton and gave Houston a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati. Sexton, the leadoff hitter in the inning, was walked by Manny Sarmiento on four pitches. Sarmiento struck out Tom Dixon and Terry Puhl filed out before Cabell lined to left centerfield.

## Expos 4, Mets 1

At Montreal, Ross Grimsley pitched a four-hitter and got home-run support from Dave Cash and Andre Dawson as Montreal downed New York, 4-1. Grimsley struck out three in recording his second victory over the Mets this season.

## Dodgers 8, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, Rick Rhoden scattered seven hits and Steve Garvey singled home two runs as Los Angeles beat Atlanta, 8-0, the Dodgers' fifth victory over the Braves without a loss this season.

## Orioles 7, Brewers 5

Brewers 9, Orioles 2

In the American League, at Baltimore, Gorman Thomas, Larry Hise and Dick Davis homered to power Milwaukee to a 9-2 second-game victory and a split of a double-header with Baltimore. The Orioles won the opener, 7-5, as Leo May hit two homers and drove in four runs. Don Stanhouse stifled a four-run Milwaukee rally in the ninth inning, fanning Hise with the bases loaded.

## Mariners 8, Twins 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Bob Stinson drove in three runs in the opener and hit a two-run homer in the eighth to lead Seattle to an 8-5, 7-2 double-header sweep of Minnesota. Tom House allowed 13 hits but stranded 11 runners in the second game.

## Royals 2, Indians 1

At Kansas City, Frank White's bases-loaded sacrifice bunt scored Amos Otis in the seventh inning, giving Kansas City a 2-1 victory over Cleveland, the sixth straight for the Royals. Dennis Leonard limited the Indians to six hits as the Royals got off to the best start—6-1—in the 10-year history of the franchise.

## Yankees 3, White Sox 0

At New York, Dick Tidrow and Sparky Lyle handcrafted Chicago on five hits, picking New York to a 3-0 victory over the White Sox. Tidrow carried the shutout into the seventh inning and when a single and walk gave Chicago two base runners with two out, Lyle came on to get pinch hitter Wayne Nardigan on a first-pitch fly ball.

## Red Sox 8, Rangers 6

At Boston, Butch Hobson singled across the tie-breaking run in the sixth inning as Boston completed a three-game sweep of Texas with an 8-6 victory. With Carl Yastrzemski collecting three singles and Hobson two, the Red Sox registered their fourth consecutive victory.

## Angels 2, A's 1

At Oakland, Don Baylor opened the 11th inning with an infield hit and scored on an error by Oakland second baseman Steve Stiggs as California defeated the A's, 2-1, snapping Oakland's five-game winning streak.

## Tigers 4, Blue Jays 3

At Toronto, Jason Thompson's two-out single in the seventh inning scored Ron LeFlore from third base with the winning run and Jim Crawford pitched 2-3 innings of shutout relief as Detroit edged Toronto, 4-3. LeFlore drew his second walk to open the seventh, was sacrificed to second by Phil Mankowski and took third as Rusty Staub bounced out to first. Thompson followed with a fine drive single off the foot of losing pitcher Jim Clancy.

## Transactions

**CLEVELAND INDIANS**—Re-called Ron Hooley, catcher, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

**TORONTO BLUE JAYS**—Signed Tom Murphy (10) and Benji Richards (9), infielders, from their AAA Richmond farm club. Placed Gary Matthews, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list.

**ATLANTA BRAVES**—Purchased the contract of Tom Podwinski, infielder/outfielder, from their AAA Richmond farm club. Placed Gary Matthews, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	6	2	.750	—
Milwaukee	6	3	.667	1 1/2
Seattle	5	3	.625	2 1/2
New York	4	4	.500	3 1/2
Baltimore	4	4	.500	3 1/2
Cleveland	3	4	.429	4 1/2
Toronto	2	4	.333	5 1/2
West				
Kansas City	4	1	.857	—
California	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Oakland	4	3	.571	1 1/2
Chicago	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Minnesota	4	7	.364	3 1/2
Seattle	4	9	.308	4 1/2
Texas	2	6	.250	5 1/2

Seattle 8-7, Minnesota 5-2  
Detroit 4, Toronto 2  
Baltimore 7-5, Milwaukee 5-9  
New York 3, Chicago 0  
Boston 1, Texas 4  
Kansas City 2, Cleveland 1  
California 2, Oakland 1, 11 innings  
Monday's Games

Chicago (Home 1-0) at Detroit (Flycatch 2-0)  
Oakland (Lansford 0-1) at Minnesota (Thermon 1-0)  
Milwaukee (Sheln 0-0) at Boston (Torres 1-0)  
Kansas City (Dure 0-0) at Toronto (Jefferson 0-1)  
Texas (Mallick 1-1) at Cleveland (Wells 0-0)  
Baltimore (Flanagan 0-2) at New York (Hunt 0-1)  
California (Tommy 2-0) at Seattle (Honeycutt 1-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	—
St. Louis	5	4	.556	1 1/2
Chicago	5	5	.500	2 1/2
New York	4	4	.500	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	3 1/2
West				
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	—
Cincinnati	4	3	.571	1 1/2
San Francisco	3	3	.500	2 1/2
Houston	4	4	.500	2 1/2
San Diego	2	4	.333	3 1/2
Atlanta	1	4	.200	4 1/2

Montreal 4, New York 1  
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 1  
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0  
Houston 4, Cincinnati 3, 11 innings  
Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 0  
San Francisco 3, San Diego 4  
Monday's Games

Atlanta (Hornah 0-0) at San Francisco (Blue 0-1)  
Philadelphia (Lambert 0-1) at Pittsburgh (Candelario 1-1)  
New York (Espinosa 0-1) at St. Louis (Falcone 0-0)  
Cincinnati (Bonham 2-0) at Los Angeles (Roa 1-0)

## Baseball Leaders

Based on 70 or more games.

Team	W	L	Pct.
Batter			
Calvin Roper	10	3	.769
Steve Garvey	10	3	.769
Carl Yastrzemski	10	3	.769
Harmon Killebrew	10	3	.769
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769
Steve Carlton	10	3	.769
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769
Steve Carlton	10	3	.769
Tom Seaver	10	3	.769
Steve Carlton	10	3	.769

Copner, Milwaukee, 4; Hise, Milwaukee, 4; G. Thomas, Milwaukee, 4; 7 Tied With 3.

Ross Batted In

Copner, Milwaukee, 13; G. Thomas, Milwaukee, 12; Smolter, Milwaukee, 12; Hise, Milwaukee, 12; Mottler, Milwaukee, 10; Copner, Milwaukee, 10.

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Cincinnati (Bonham 2-0) at Los Angeles (Roa 1-0)



Bob Forsch is embraced by his Cardinal teammates after the final out of his no-hitter against the Philadelphia Phillies.

## SuperSonics Advance Over the Lakers

SEATTLE, April 17 (AP)—Gus Williams led a second-quarter rally and rookie Jack Sikma carried the scoring load in the second half to lead the Seattle SuperSonics to a 111-102 victory over the Los Angeles Lakers yesterday in the deciding game of their best-of-three first-round National Basketball Association playoff series.

Sikma finished with 24 points, including 12 in the third period as the Sonics took a 91-78 lead into the final 12 minutes. The forward-center hit a pair of free throws late in the third period that gave the Sonics an 83-64 lead, their biggest of the game.

Williams scored 16 points in the first half, including 11 in a second-period rally that boosted the Sonics into a 59-50 halftime lead.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who turned 31 years old yesterday, played the entire game for Los Angeles and led all scorers with 31 points.

76ers 130, Knicks 90

At Philadelphia, Steve Mix with 19 points and Doug Collins with 18 led eight players in double figures as Philadelphia crushed New York, 130-90, in the first game of their seven-game Eastern Conference semifinal playoffs.

The game was a contest for 10 minutes only as the Knicks, the

worst defensive team in the NBA, trailed, 20-18, with two minutes left in the first period.

But the 76ers outscored New York, 8-2, to lead at the end of the first period, 28-20, and ran off the first 13 points of the second quarter in a 17-0 spurt that turned the game into a rout at 41-20.

New York never got closer than 12 the rest of the game. In addition to Mix and Collins, 76ers in double figures were Julius Erving and Henry Bibby, each with 16; George McGinnis, 15; Lloyd Free, 14;

Caldwell Jones, 12, and Darryl Dawkins, 10.

Jones, who scored eight of his points in the first quarter, pulled down 16 rebounds, while Erving grabbed 15.

Spurs 114, Bullets 103

At San Antonio, Texas, George Gervin exploded for 25 second-half points and finished with 35 to rally San Antonio to a 114-103 playoff victory over Washington.

With San Antonio trailing, 49-48, at halftime, Gervin took charge.

scoring 16 points as teammate Larry Kenon added 8 as the Spurs took an 82-76 lead at the end of three quarters. In the final period, Gervin added 9 points as San Antonio fashioned a 101-85 lead, which the Bullets trimmed to 105-101.

Gervin added two free throws, scored again and made another free throw to put the Spurs ahead, 110-101, and the game out of reach.

Elvin Hayes led the Washington scoring with 26 points and Kevin Grevey had 14.

## Aeros, Jets and Whalers Win in WHA

HOUSTON, April 17 (AP)—Ted Taylor deflected John Hughes's 30-foot shot from the slot for the winning goal at 7:19 of the first overtime to give the Houston Aeros a 4-3 World Hockey Association quarter-final playoff victory over the Quebec Nordiques here last night.

Jean Beliveau put the Nordiques ahead, 1-0, on a power-play goal from the right point at the 5:12 mark of the first period. Andre Lacroix evened the score with a power-play goal for the Aeros at 15:59 of the same period, but Paul Baxter pushed the Nordiques ahead 2-1 with a short-handed goal just 26 seconds later.

Houston tied the score 15 seconds into the third period on Al MacLeod's shot from the left point. Quebec came back with a marker by Real Cloutier only 27 seconds later, which gave the Nordiques their third lead of the game.

Don Larway tied the score for Houston with less than five minutes to play in regulation time with a 10-foot shot that beat Nordique goalie Richard Brodeur on the stick side. That score sent the game into overtime.

## Jets 3, Bulls 3

At Winnipeg, Birmingham continued its roughhouse tactics and Winnipeg kept scoring on power plays, converting four manpower advantages while getting two goals each from Bobby Hull and Dave Kryskow to win, 8-3, in the second game of their playoff.

The Jets scored five power play goals in Friday night's 9-3 triumph.

Peter Sullivan, Kent Ruhnke, Bob Guindon and Bill Lesuk scored the other goals for Winnipeg while Paul Henderson, Frank Beaton and Frank Mahovlich connected for Birmingham in the penalty-strewn contest.

Referee Ron Harris ejected four players, three of them from Birmingham, and assessed 136 penalty minutes in the first period alone.

Whalers 4, Oilers 1

At Springfield, Mass., the New England Whalers defeated the Ed-

monton Oilers, 4-1, in their playoff game.

Shorthanded goals by Mark Howe and Steve Carlson less than a minute apart choked off an Edmonton rally and carried the Whalers to the victory.

## WHA Playoffs

Best of Seven	W	L	OT	GA
Winnipeg	2	0	0	7
Birmingham	0	2	0	4
New England	2	0	0	3
Edmonton	0	2	0	1
Houston	1	0	0	4
Quebec	0	1	0	3

San Antonio 4, Edmonton 1  
Winnipeg 4, Quebec 3, OT  
Winnipeg 4, Birmingham 3

## U.S. Swimmers Complete Sweep of Russian Team

AUSTIN, Texas, April 17 (UPI)—U.S. swimmers, paced by Tracy Caulkins and Scott Spann, completed a surprising sweep of 29 races against the Soviet Union yesterday, easily winning their dual meet, 233-111.

While the U.S. team was expected to dominate the meet, it was not expected to win everything. The U.S. men and women finished with victories in all 15 races yesterday after winning all 14 races Saturday.

U.S. records were set in every event on the two-day program and 25 world records were bettered as well. But, since the dual meet was

conducted over a short course at the University of Texas Olympic Swimming Center, the times will not be recognized as world records.

## Two More Titles

Caulkins, now ranked as the world's best in both the breaststroke and individual medley, added two individual titles to the two she won Saturday and to the four she won the week before in the AAU championships.

Spann also finished the meet with four individual victories, capturing the 200-meter breaststroke, in 2:13.86 yesterday and following that with a victory in the 200-meter individual medley in 2:00.59.

So strong was the U.S. finish yesterday that the Russians could manage only five second places in the individual events.

Some of the U.S. coaches were concerned that the team, because of its strong performance in the AAU competition in Austin last week, might have a letdown against the Russians. But now that every American record in both meters and yards has been eclipsed by this group, it can look ahead to the World Games at West Berlin in August.

That will be the first meeting of the U.S. and East German female swimmers since the 1976 Olympics, which the Germans dominated.



Bob Forsch throws the fast ball in the ninth inning of the game.

## Official Scorer Gets Save

ST. LOUIS, April 17 (AP)—Just about everybody in the ballpark thought it was a hit. Not Leo Russo, however. And certainly not Bob Forsch.

Having held the Philadelphia Phillies hitless over the first seven innings, the Cardinal right-hander

## Yankees Fine 5 For Missing Plate at Home

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The 1978 baseball season is less than two weeks old and already the New York Yankees are up to their familiar antics.

Five Yankees were fined \$500 each for missing a "Welcome Home Luncheon" last week. Graig Nettles, Mickey Rivers, Thurman Munson, Sparky Lyle and Roy White. Nettles decided he was too weak from the flu to play against the Chicago White Sox on Saturday, while Munson pulled out of the lineup because of a sore knee.

Both returned to action yesterday, but the incident was not forgotten. "If they want somebody to play third base, they've got me," said Nettles. "If they want somebody to go to luncheons, they ought to get George Jessel."

He credited his speedy recovery from the flu to a "miracle drug" but suggested a better remedy might be some compassion from the front office for any future absences from luncheons.

"I had to take my wife to the doctor," the third baseman said. "My family comes first. If it happens again and I have to take my wife to the doctor, then I'll miss it again."

## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
First Game				
Milwaukee	000 000-0 1 1			
Seattle	001 001-0 1 2			</

Art Buchwald

## Censorship Bill

WASHINGTON—Former budget director Bert Lance, who now specializes in Arab takeovers of American banks, warned U.S. editors at a convention last week that, if the media didn't get its house in order, the American press might be faced with outside censorship.



Mr. Lance feels, as Mr. Agnew did during another administration, that he has been mistreated by the media and is a victim of "erroneous and biased reporting."

Whether he is justified in his belief is one problem. The real question is how does Mr. Lance bring about censorship of the American press if they keep writing those terrible things about him?

The obvious answer is that he does it through his best friend, Jimmy Carter. But the way things have been going lately for Mr. Carter, it's doubtful the President could pull off press censorship in the United States any better than he's pushed through other issues he's handled.

Let us assume that Mr. Lance finally decides he's had it with the media, and his only solution is to demand some form of censorship. This is what could happen:

He would go to President Carter and tell him the biggest problem the country faced was a free press. He would suggest that the President ask Congress for a "Department of Censorship" which would make sure any unfavorable publicity about Mr. Lance be kept out of the newspapers and off television.

Mr. Carter, as a favor, would agree to sponsor it.

The first thing the President would do is go on television and announce that the press coverage accorded Mr. Lance was a "national disgrace" and he was going to ask Congress to set up a new department to deal with the problem.

He would tell the American people that a strong censorship department with teeth in it was the "moral equivalent of war" and one of

the major priorities of his administration.

Then the President would call the congressional leaders to a breakfast and tell them that they passed nothing else in the next four years, he wanted a department of censorship.

The Senate and House leaders would go back to the Hill and introduce the bill.

But then the press and television media would start a counter-lobbying effort, pointing out that censorship was a violation of the First Amendment.

A debate would take place in Congress, with Senate and House leaders risking their political careers to get the President's bill through.

Just as they lined up enough votes to create the new department, President Carter would hold a press conference where he would be asked about his intention to censor the press.

The President would reply that he was against censoring any section of the media and couldn't understand why Congress wanted the bill in the first place. He would add that if they passed such a law, he would have no choice but to veto it.

The congressional leaders would go back to the President and demand to know why he asked for the new department of censorship when he didn't want it.

Mr. Carter would explain he had done it as a favor to Mr. Lance and he couldn't care less about press censorship. The leaders would tell him that unless he made a strong statement in favor of the censorship bill, they would lose in both Houses.

The President would tell the House and Senate leaders that was their problem, not his.

And so the "Department of Censorship" would die on the floors of the Capitol and the country would be stuck with reading about Mr. Lance's wheezing and dealing for the rest of Mr. Carter's term in office.

It won't be any fun for Mr. Lance, but as the President would explain to him at the family dinner table, "Bert, even the President of the United States can't win them all."

## Domesticated English Reaches Its 150th Year

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—Noah Webster spent a lifetime (1758-1843) taming disorders of vocabulary and anarchy of usage, and when his "American Dictionary of the English Language" came out just 150 years ago, he considered his struggle victorious—he had domesticated English.

In this anniversary year, with his dictionary long since absorbed into larger and even greater works, he is remembered as the father of American lexicography, his very name synonymous with "dictionary." To mark the great year, the Noah Webster Foundation, which cares for the great man's birthplace in West Hartford, Conn., hopes to have an exhibition there from October through December. It may even display the desk where Webster drudged.

A man of severe mien and stubborn industry, Webster divided his allegiance between conservatism and audacity. Long after the fashion changed, he went about in black knee breeches and black silk stockings; long before America gained its cultural independence, he fought to free the nation from what he termed blind and servile veneration of European authorities.

"America must be as independent in literature as she is in politics," he declared, "as famous for arts as for arms."

Until Webster's assault, the great lexical authority was Samuel Johnson's 1755 dictionary, a work Webster considered because many of its words were not English—such as, *adversable*, *adversate*, *adjuvate*, *aggraculate*, *abstruse*, *injudicable*, *spicosity*, *crupulence*, *morigerous*, *temerosity*, *balucinate*, *ilachrymable*.

•The likes of Shakespeare used them and vulgarities abounded—fishy, jackalant, parma-city, jaggumbob, conjabble.

•Definitions showed "want of discrimination." Fraud, for example, was defined as deceit, cheat, trick, artifice, subtility and stratagem, though one could use tricks, artifice, subtility and stratagems without fraud and could be deceived without being defrauded.

Webster's own roots were in a Connecticut farm childhood. Hoping to inspire youth with an abhorrence of vice and a love of virtue, he struggled to make a living as a rural school teacher. To improve his own condition he eventually studied law, even practiced it for a while, but his heart belonged less to righting wrongs than to writing right. He therefore compiled a spelling book designed to reform pronunciation and syllabication and to "extirpate the improprieties and vulgarisms...the abuses and corruptions."

Between 1783 and 1900, his spelling text sold some 70 million copies, endowing its creator with the inalienable right to be known as America's Schoolteacher. Webster consolidated the right with a grammar (1784), following his principle that "grammar is founded on language, and not language on grammar," and then with a reader, an anthology comprised mainly of American selections.

Despite his faith in Calvinism, Webster found that temporal rewards eluded him. He was a dismal businessman; he was forever signing away future royalties in exchange for pittance of ready cash.

## Author's Tour

Determined to right the balance, he pioneered in the delicate humiliations of the author's tour, lecturing on language while lobbying for copyright protection, attacking the competition while puffing his own product.

In his glosses, modesty was rarely underlined. When a critic objected to mistakes in the spelling book, Webster said he had



Noah Webster, America's Schoolteacher.

published it "for real scholars to criticize and for fools to carp at." Benjamin Franklin consulted him about alphabet reform; George Washington sought his advice on pedagogy; Jefferson dismissed him as "a mere pedagogue of limited understanding and very strong prejudices and party associations." Webster blithely continued to lecture on his political principles, and then some, for his interests drew him far afield. He wrote Washington:

"The approbation given to my theory of vegetable manure by so experienced and judicious a cultivator of the earth as Your Excellency is a flattering circumstance..."

Try though he might, he was unable to cure himself of the plague endemic to lexicography—flat vs. custom, prescription vs. passivity. If critics refused to accept popular usage, Webster argued that it was sanctioned by custom; when conservatives rejected innovation, Webster complained that people were ready to correct errors everywhere except in language.

## Some Spellings

Canons to the right of him, canons to the left of him, Webster plunged forward. His first dictionary came out in 1806, with more words than Dr. Johnson saw fit to include and some spellings he certainly would have rejected, such as *imagin*, *catcal*, *soop* and *cataphropy*.

To prepare etymologies for the larger dictionary, Webster spent 10 years compiling a "Synopsis of the Affinities of Twenty Languages." To consult material unavailable in America, he borrowed \$1,000 from a married daughter and went off to Europe.

The great book had some 70,000 entries, one Webster neologism (demoralize) and a single example of the first person, illustrating the use of "witness." "I witnessed the ceremonies in New York, with which the ratification of the Constitution was celebrated in 1788."

"Noah's Ark," as it came to be known, proved hardy enough to survive a deluge of criticism, but it almost fountered when Webster's publisher, through unfortunate speculations, went bankrupt, tying up the royalties.

After Webster's death, George and Charles Merriam bought the unsold stock and went headlong into the dictionary business. The name Webster is in the public domain, but Merriam-Webster prides itself on enjoying, as one author put it, the apostolic succession. To mark this anniversary year, the company plans to donate an 1828 dictionary to the White House, where Noah's Ark could do wonders for the reigning accent.

## PEOPLE: U.S. Celebrities Ride To Save Grand Central

Accompanied by clowns, fire-eaters, mimes and tooting musicians, hundreds of New York celebrities led by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis chugged to Washington aboard a "Landmark Express" train to drum up support for the preservation of Grand Central Terminal in New York. The U.S. Supreme Court is hearing arguments on the Penn Central Railroad's challenge of landmark status for the 65-year-old terminal, considered one of the finest examples of U.S. beaux-arts architecture. The railroad wants to erect a 55-story office tower over the terminal, but has been blocked by the city's landmark designation. Blending hoopla and seriousness, a troupe of blue-ribbon lobbyists—more than 200 societies, entertainers, politicians, writers, artists and others—paid \$50 each to join the whistle-stop excursion on behalf of the terminal's status quo. "I hope that this is the last press conference that will ever be required to save this landmark," Mayor Edward Koch said at a meeting with reporters at Penn Station just before the eight-hour train pulled out. The high court will be hearing a suit by the trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co. seeking to overturn the landmark designation granted in the mid-1960s.

In Shelton, Wash., John Mills, who advocates the legalization of marijuana, has been sentenced to push a wheelbarrow containing dirt, a marijuana plant and a sign around the Mason County courthouse. The sign says "Decriminalize marijuana." Mason County Superior Court Judge Frank Baker said that he handed down the sentence after Mills pleaded guilty to possessing more than 40 grams of pot. He was told to perform the task 20 times each Sunday morning for the next four weekends. Baker also assigned Mills to write a 1,500-word paper on the pros and cons of marijuana use.

Artist Joan Miro turns 85 this week, his hands turning now and then but still splashing bright colors on a dozen paintings at a time. "Perhaps I will sleep on my birthday," the Catalan said in an interview at his home on Palma de Majorca, Spain. But most likely it will be work as usual, he added as

he threaded his way through scores of canvases propped on easels, leaning against walls or lying flat on the floor of his studio. He said that no special ceremony was planned for his birthday Thursday and he wanted none. But he is looking forward to an exposition of his work next month in Madrid, the first ever in the Spanish capital for Miro.

Actress Lee Remick told police in Los Angeles that somebody stole \$1,700 from her hotel room while she was out shopping. Miss Remick, who lives in London, was in town in connection with a TV movie. Police said that there were no signs the door had been jimmied and they were looking into the possibility that the thief had access to a pass key.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., son of the late senator and U.S. attorney general, was slightly injured in a diving accident, a hospital spokesman in Mobile, Ala., said. Edwin Brewster, administrator of Mobile Infirmity, said that Kennedy, 24, was suffering some slight pains in the back and neck and will be released in a day or two. He was listed in good condition with no permanent damage. Two of Kennedy's friends said that Kennedy dived off a pier into shallow water. They quoted him as saying that he was a good shallow water diver but that he had thought the water was deeper.

In Lorain, Ohio, Nietzsche Fowler, a yellow-haired cat named after German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, has become a licensed minister of the American Fellowship Church. The cat is formally licensed to officiate at funerals, marriages and church services and counsel people who need help. Donald Fowler, 23, of Columbus, urged his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fowler of Lorain, to send \$3 to the church's Sacramento, Calif., headquarters for the pet's mail-order license for the pet. "Our grandson wanted to see if the church would send a certificate to a cat without an investigation," said Mrs. Fowler. "He thought it was a joke and we did, too."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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